FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JUNE 1986

Libya

Libya would have responded to the U.S. air raid by attacking New York or London if it had possessed strategic aircraft capable of reaching these targets, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared in a speech broadcast by Tripoli television on the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from Libya. He warned that if the United States attacks Libya again, the latter could respond with "horrifying means" that it has not thus far used. The Libyan leader also attacked British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Jordan's King Husayn in vitriolic terms, describing the former as a "whore" who has turned Britain into a "U.S. aircraft-carrier" and the latter as a "despicable king" whose meetings with Thatcher and "Israel's rabid dog Reagan" place him among the Arabs who have become "pigs."

Lebanon

Clashes between Palestinian and Amal Movement gunmen resumed only 3 hours after the evacuation of 10 wounded Palestinians from Burj al-Barajinah under Iranian auspices, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said the fighting has moved from the Shatila area to the southern side of Sabra camp, where Amal is preparing for a "large-scale offensive." Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati announced his intention to remain in Beirut to obtain more positive results in his cease-fire efforts, according to Beirut radio, which cited an Iranian offical denial of the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD's report that Besharati's presence in Beirut is* also linked with negotiations to secure the release of the French hostages in Lebanon.

In Damascus, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Amal leader Nabih Birri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt to discuss a "new security formula" for West Beirut, according to political sources cited by the Voice of Lebanon. The talks also focused on ways to prevent clashes between Amal and PSP gunmen, the radio noted. Beirut radio subsequently announced that Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other Lebanese Muslim leaders will arrive in Damascus shortly to hold talks with Khaddam and with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on ways to resolve the security problems in Beirut. In another development, the Beirut paper *AL-SAFIR* said President Amin al-Jumayyil has told the Syrians that he is now ready to accept "most" of the Syrian-sponsored tripartite agreement signed in December 1985, according to AFP.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres "welcomed" President Reagan's assertion that the Administration has no evidence of Israeli espionage activity in the United States, according to Jerusalem radio, and he opined that Reagan's remarks contribute to the two countries' mutual trust.

In a separate development, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir urged the world "not to accept" Kurt Waldheim's election as president of Austria, asserting that Waldheim is "not fit" to serve as leader of an "enlightened" country, Jerusalem radio reported.

The radio also cited Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's disclosure that Israel is not against examining "alternatives" to the Lavi aircraft project if any are raised, noting that some elements in the U.S. Government are urging Israel to effect a "change of direction" regarding the plane's production.

PLO

In a statement to the Qatari paper *AL-RAYAH* cited by WAKH, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf disclosed that Fatah and the Democratic Alliance will hold talks "within 10 days" to agree on a "political program" to be presented to all Palestinian factions in preparation for the convocation of a PNC.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq sustained "substantial" casualties during two Iranian air raids on Iraqi positions in the Al-Faw area, according to a communique cited by IRNA.

Iran-USSR

A Soviet economic delegation arrived in Tehran at the invitation of Iran's Economic and Financial Affairs Ministry, IRNA reported.

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'Arafat Calls For New 'Deterrent Forces' in Lebanon

GF111118 Doha QNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Dubayy, 11 Jun (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has called for stationing new Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon based on a plan, the basic goal of which would be to restore the unity of Lebanon's people and land and assist the Lebanese Army in carrying out its duties which begin in Beirut and move out in the direction of other areas.

In a statement published today in the Dubayy newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, 'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian leadership's program does not include a return to Beirut. He said that Lebanon is merely a foothold for the Palestinians, and not returning to Lebanon would not stop the Palestinian struggle against Zionist occupation. He also affirmed that the Palestinian role in Lebanon is for the sake of Palestinian interest through the preservation of Lebanon's unity.

The Palestinian leader denied any political or military cooperation with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. However, he expressed hope that this would take place some day. He welcomed any invitation to visit Lebanon.

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami stated that the war of the Palestinian camps and its expansion on such a dangerous level is aimed against nationalist ranks and the Islamic stand which have now entered a stage of dialogue and negotiations concerning political reforms in Lebanon.

In a statement to the same newspaper, he said that the major problem faced by Islamic and nationalist ranks is the security crisis which West Beirut and other Lebanese areas face, and that it is this crisis that obstructs the nationalist role of these factions, in addition to the Lebanese economic crisis, which is amenable to a solution in the event the security crisis is solved.

'Arafat Addresses Palestinian Students in Tunis

JN111943 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that the Palestinian revolution has gone through the most difficult times over the last 3 1/2 years and that during these difficult years the revolution has survived all the plots to which it was exposed and has emerged stronger than ever. This came in a speech by Abu 'Ammar to the General Union of Palestinian Students. It was attended by Brother Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], Fatah Central Committee member; Brother Abu al-Mu'tasim [Ahmad 'Afanah], deputy chief of staff of the Revolution Forces; Brother Fakhr Abu Nizar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council; officials in charge of popular organs and organizations; and a large number of Palestinian revolution cadres in Tunis.

Abu 'Ammar delivered a comprehensive political speech covering all the political developments in the region, as well as PLO political moves to halt the treacherous attack against Palestinian camps in West Beirut by the Amal gangs and some Arab forces supporting them, as well as against the camps in southern Lebanon which are being exposed to aggressions by the Zionist enemy and the isolated, sectarian forces. Abu 'Ammar affirmed that Amal has shown its ugly face by carrying out a treacherous, ugly attack against the Qasqas [word indistinct], Al-Barjawi, Abu Sharki, and Arab University areas by its continued refusal to abide by a cease-fire sponsored by Arab sides and by its continued aggression against the camps. Regarding Palestinian national unity, Abu 'Ammar affirmed that recent meetings among some PLO groups have asserted that such unity is very necessary for confronting Israeli-U.S.-British schemes.

Fatah's Khalaf Denies Passports Issued by Lebanon

GF111432 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 11 Jun 86 pp 1, 13

[Fathi al-Burqawi dispatch from Tunis]

[Excerpts] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has denied press reports published 2 days ago that the Lebanese authorities have given 6,000 passports to Palestinian leadership upon instructions from President Amin al-Jumayyil. In a statement to *AL-BAYAN*, he said: What has been published on this matter is only "fabrication" by parties hostile to the PLO intending to undermine Palestinian relations with the Lebanese parties.

Concerning relations with Jordan, Abu Iyad said: Relations with this country will not return to normal. It is ironic that we should be the party seeking mediation to return these relations to normal, he added.

Concerning Palestinian-Syrian relations, Abu Iyad said: They are no better than Palestinian-Jordanian relations. He hinted that the Syrians are the only party able to stop Amal's military operations against the Palestinian camps. However, the Soviets are trying to improve these relations, he said. He recalled that the attacks against the Palestinian camps began after Palestinian-Syrian talks had started.

PLO Athens Office Blames Mosad, CIA for Slaying

JN112008 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Zionist intelligence, Mosad, and CIA agents assassinated a PLO cadre in Athens the day before yesterday. A statement issued by the PLO office in Athens says that the Mosad and the CIA are behind the assassination of PLO cadre Khalid Nazzal. The statement affirms that our heroic Palestinian people will retaliate for this crime inside the occupied homeland, not on Greek territory.

Arab League's Klibi Departs for Algeria

LD101946 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, went to Algeria this evening for talks with Algerian officials within the

framework of contacts and consultations he started recently with Arab countries.

Gaza Notable, Editor on Talks With France's Raimond

JN111402 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Lawyer Fayiz Abu Rahmah, one of the Gaza notables, and Hanna Sanyurah, editor in chief of the Jerusalem-based Palestinian newspaper *AL-FAJR*, met yesterday evening with Jean-Bernard Raimond, French external relations minister. Following the meeting, Nabil Darwish had a short interview with them.

[Begin recording] [Nabil Darwish] Fayiz Abu Rahmah, Hanna Sanyurah: Today you met with French External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond. What about these talks? Let us begin with Fayiz Abu Rahmah.

[Fayiz Abu Rahmah] This meeting was extremely friendly and useful. We explained to the minister how much the kinfolk are suffering in the occupied territory. We pointed out that a long time has passed and the 20th year has begun and we are still under occupation and that Palestinians, like all other people, should have the right to determine their future and establish their own state. Palestinians are in dire need of peace as they are suffering most from this crisis. They are today exposed to massacres as they were in the past. Nothing will stop this except doing them justice and France, in its capacity as an EEC member, should play a more positive role than it did in the past.

The EEC should put greater pressure on the United States. Without such pressure peace cannot be established in the Middle East. We also indicated to him that the PLO under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership aspires for a just peace. During the Amman talks in February, the PLO submitted its proposals. It refuses to recognize UN Resolution 242 because it does not represent the minimum level of Palestinian demands nor recognizes the Palestinian people's issue as a political one.

Therefore, appropriate changes should be made. The Egyptian-French initiative can cover this position. He [the French minister] said that the time is still premature for reviving such an initiative. He added that he understands the special situation of the Palestine question and indicated that France gives special attention to finding a settlement in the Middle East.

[Darwish] Hanna Sanyurah, following your meeting with Mrs Thatcher during her visit to Jerusalem, Thatcher talked about substitutes for the PLO from the occupied Arab territory — elected substitutes to replace the PLO. Have you discussed this subject with the French minister and how do you view the French position on this subject?

[Hanna Sanyurah] We discussed with the French minister the wishes of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory. We told him frankly and clearly that the peace process should be led by the PLO and that there is no substitute for the PLO in the occupied territory because the Palestinian people want only the PLO to represent them. This was the people's reply to King Husayn's speech on 19 February this year following the suspension of the Amman talks and coordination between the Palestinian and Jordanian leaderships.

We said that the situation should now be supported by France and that the Amman talks were suspended because the Palestinian people rejected UN Security Council Resolution 242 which does not meet the aspirations and wishes of the Palestinian people because it does not speak about the Palestinian people's rights. Therefore, we urged him to revive the French-Egyptian initiative. [end recording]

Kuwait Foreign Minister Welcomes Iraq-Syria Meeting

LD111332 Kuwait KUNA in English 1251 GMT Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 11 (KUNA) — Kuwait's deputy premier and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Wednesday welcomed the announcement of Friday's meeting between the Iraqi and Syrian foreign ministers and expressed hope that it would pave the way for a summit of the two countries' presidents.

The announcement on the upcoming meeting between Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and the foreign minister of Syria, Faruq al-Shar', was made yesterday in a statement by King Husayn to *THE WASHINGTON POST*.

Shaykh Sabah expressed hope that the two chief diplomats would reach agreement on a summit meeting between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad to remove all differences between the two countries to serve interests of the Iraqi and Syrian people and to restore inter-Arab solidarity.

He noted, meanwhile, that the venue and time of the Arab summit conference hinge on the outcome of next month's meetings of the Arab foreign ministers and developments of the Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation process.

PLO's Qaddumi Cables Palestinian Officials on 'Id

JN111958 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department], has sent a cable to all the Palestinian revolution's directors and officials in the world on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. The following is the text of the cable:

It is sad and tragic to receive this occasion at a time when the camps of our dear people in Lebanon are being exposed to bloody attacks and campaigns and when many of us are being killed by the deviationist gangs of Amal and the spiteful forces which provide all means of crime and terrorism. These ugly crimes, which epitomize shameful, ugly deviation, are a mark of disgrace for those who commit them in cold blood and in complete disavowal of the goals of joint Arab struggle, thus serving the Zionist enemy which is lying in wait, as well as serving the forces of colonialism and imperialism.

As we greet the great steadfastness of the camp residents and all the Lebanese groups supporting the camps during this ordeal and

which are exerting every effort to confront the consequences of these aggressions and the bitterness of the bleeding wounds, we will rely on our intrinsic power and will support our friends in various arenas. We also hope that Almighty God will enable us to overcome these difficult circumstances in order to continue our work to achieve our revolutionary duties and confront the great challenges from the Zionist occupation which continues its ugly practices against our steadfast people, who continue their brave challenge under various violent circumstances, as well as their obstinate resistance of all enemy schemes. Long live Palestine free as an Arab nation. Glory and immortality to our righteous martyrs.

Palestinian Kills Israeli Soldier in Hebron

JN112012 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A Palestinian citizen from Hebron in the occupied West Bank has stabbed a Zionist soldier on patrol in Hebron and killed him. Reports from the occupied homeland say that the Palestinian citizen carried out his operation and disappeared. At the same time, Zionist occupation forces launched a large-scale search campaign in Hebron and stormed many houses trying to locate the perpetrator, but to no avail.

DFLP Claims Credit for Explosion in Ramat Gan

JN111310 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A bomb exploded in Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv, this morning. It was placed in a garbage can on a main street. According to Israeli police sources, a pedestrian was injured by the explosion.

A short while ago, a spokesman for the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine contacted our radio saying that the group of martyr Abu Shukri, belonging to the interior forces, is responsible for this operation.

Further Reportage on Beirut Camp Fighting

'Agent Gangs' Step Up Shelling

JN111853 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] For the 23d consecutive day, Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs and the Lebanese 6th Brigade are continuing their siege and brutal shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps in West Beirut, using T-54 and T-55 tanks and all types of weapons. A Palestinian military spokesman said that Birri's gangs, backed by tanks and heavy machine guns, last night attempted to advance with the help of intensive artillery shelling toward the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps. The Palestinian fighters defending the camps confronted these attempts, repulsed the aggressors, and inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment.

The military spokesman added that the agent gangs last night stepped up their brutal shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps, using tanks and mortars of various calibers. This criminal shelling, which lasted 3 hours, destroyed a number of houses and either martyred or wounded a number of citizens, including many women, children, and elderly people. The Palestinian military spokesman affirmed that Birri's agent gangs are planning to destroy the Palestinian camps and gradually kill their inhabitants.

PLO Issues Statement on Situation

JN111834 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO has issued the following statement on the Beirut camps:

For the 23d consecutive day, the Amal Movement gangs are continuing their criminal aggression against our kinfolk's camps in Beirut. These gangs shelled all the residential quarters in the Burj al-Barajinah camp, especially the eastern quarter, using 75-mm and 106-mm mortars and rockets. Tanks stationed in the area participated in the indiscriminate shelling of the camp.

In another new escalation, the Amal Movement gangs shelled the mosque of the Burj al-Barajinah camp with 107-mm rockets. Many peaceful citizens were injured. At the same time, the Sabra and Shatila camps are receiving sporadic artillery and sniper fire from Amal Movement positions around the two camps. Our heroes defending the camps continue to abide by the cease-fire to preserve the lives of innocent citizens.

It is obvious that the Amal Movement gangs are planning to continue their massacres against our kinfolk in their camps in Lebanon as part of a plan to achieve sectarian division, separation, and evacuation of the residents in order to balkanize the entire Arab region.

Paper Urges Closer Economic Ties With USSR

PM111240 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic
9 Jun 86 pp 24,25

[Ahmad Hamrush article: "Egyptian-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Some people are extremely sensitive to what I am going to write about today. Never mind. It is a topical subject at a time when we are looking for a way out of our economic difficulties; it is not quite a new subject.

The change in Egyptian-Soviet relations from close friendship to deep alienation was, in my view, uncalled-for and unjustifiable. Nevertheless, let us turn the page on the past and forget the accusations; let us try to open a new chapter for the sake of the future and in the light of the circumstances which we are experiencing.

Let us talk calmly and objectively, unaffected by those who get worked up and raise their voices loudly every time they perceive a possibility of rapprochement between Cairo and Moscow; it is as if darkness will fall upon the world.

It is those people whom we are addressing and in whom we have not lost hope. But we are addressing in particular people of good will, alert conscience, and true patriotism.

There is an illusion — yes, an illusion — that the closer our ties with the Soviet Union become, the more likely it is that this could lead to an automatic change in our social system.

This did not happen during Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's era, when relations were at their peak of maturity and understanding. The attempt to tend toward the application of socialism in accordance with the Charter emanated from our own circumstances at that particular stage.

There is nothing to be ashamed of in trying to apply socialism; socialism is not something shameful that should not be uncovered or talked about. Most of our present political parties are not hostile to socialism, although some are not enthusiastic about it.

The NDP was established on the principles of democratic socialism; it has its own philosophy on this matter. It is the party that sponsored the law that created the "socialist" attorney general.

The Al-Wafd party program that was issued after the law organizing political parties was promulgated at the beginning of the 23 July revolution says that the party is a democratic socialist political body. It was the first party to call for social justice, thus beating all the old parties.

The NPUG's stand is well known and the Socialist Labor Party [SLP] too calls for the application of a particular kind of socialism. But this is not the issue.

The applications of socialism or the socialist tendencies during the 23 July revolution could not have been farther from the nature of the Soviet regime.

For this reason extreme caution and deep apprehension are inconsistent with Egypt's present circumstances. Under the democracy in which we live, of which we are proud, to which we cling, and whose strengthening we advocate fear of rapprochement between Cairo and Moscow on the road of nonalignment becomes provocative, if not suspicious.

Husni Mubarak's evident desire for Egypt's return to the path of nonalignment which Egypt participated in advocating, pioneering, and propagating prompts us to talk frankly and without sensitivities.

I am not demanding that Egypt change its special relations with the United States by taking radical measures. Certainly this is not on the mind of those who are aware of Egypt's economic conditions.

But is there a patriot who does not think of rescuing his country from the conditions that were imposed on it in the seventies, increased our foreign debts to billions of dollars, and made the mere thought that American wheat supplies might stop arouse fear, panic, and alarm?

Is there a patriot who does not want his country to be economically independent to the point where its decision is independent and subject to no pressures?

Let us go back to discussing the subject calmly. Yes, we say that we have special relations with the United States yet we care for nonalignment. Sometimes our attitude is compared with that of India, which has special relations with the United States yet plays an influential role in the nonaligned movement.

How can the fact that India's trade with the United States is greater than its trade with the Soviet Union be explained?

India found that this was in its interest and therefore it is doing this without embarrassment.

Does this not call for a review of Egypt's economic relations with the Soviet Union? Does this not call upon us to look into the matter in depth in the light of national interests? There is nothing to prevent us from doing that; indeed, nothing could prevent us from doing it.

Among those who are linked to Western interests alone, those who scream and shout and make threats are indeed trying to rob us of our national will, accumulate wealth from their parasitic activities, and maintain the deteriorating conditions.

What do these people have to say about dealings between some Egyptian capitalists and the Soviet Union and some socialist countries?

Have those who scream and make threats looked at the list of exports [to the USSR] of Egyptian-manufactured goods such as furniture, shoes, clothing, drinks, and other things?

Did these people see the data showing improving and expanding trade relations between the Soviet Union and some Arab coun-

tries such as Tunisia, Morocco, and Jordan, countries that are ruled by regimes unlike the Soviet regime?

Why is it then that some people are trying to place imaginary barriers in Egypt's path? Why is it then that some of Egypt's sons are trying to place obstacles in its path at a time when I am quite certain that Husni Mubarak cares most for the interests of Egypt and its people and for asserting its independence and nonalignment?

It was understandable that economic relations [with the USSR] should hit rock bottom in the seventies when Al-Sadat pursued his own path that went as far as abrogating the treaty, expelling the advisers, sending away the [Soviet] ambassador, and encouraging an anti-Soviet campaign.

This was understandable. although the Soviet Union — as I learned later — did not stop honoring its commitments, with regard to the supply of both raw materials and even spare parts for some of the weapons. But the continuation of the present state of affairs is no longer understandable or acceptable.

Since Husni Mubarak was elected the Soviet attitude toward Egypt has changed completely. There are no longer attacks on Egypt in the Soviet media; indeed, there is emphasis on its national achievements and stands.

It is true that there have been important changes that cannot be belittled, although they were in the natural course of things; Egypt has an ambassador in Moscow and the Soviet Union has an ambassador in Cairo. But this alone is not enough

Improving relations and expanding cooperation in the economic, cultural, and other fields are extremely vital for Egypt, which could, through this, find a way out from its present difficulties. The Soviet Union, which wants natural relations with Egypt, appreciates its role in the Arab homeland; it did not forget the period when relations were ideal between a great socialist power and one of the countries of national liberation and nonalignment.

The improvement of relations should not be hindered by these old relations. What the Egyptian minister of economy said in Moscow is worth considering. I do not wish here to go into details that might raise many question marks and exclamation marks.

It is illogical that we have before us an opportunity to improve the capacity and work efficiency of the Alexandria docks, which have dropped by 20 percent, and yet we do not take it seriously.

It is inconceivable that we should import spare parts for the High Dam from the United States at exorbitant prices and not import them from the country that helped us to build it at much cheaper prices.

It is unacceptable for us to hesitate over or reject an offer to reclaim land at the cost of 3,000 pounds per feddan at a time when land reclamation in Al-Salihiyah has cost tens of thousands of pounds.

It is unnatural for us to sign 22 protocols whose implementation is still awaiting the signing of an economic cooperation agreement between the two countries.

This is no longer a secondary or marginal matter; it is a step toward rectifying the economic course that we should take now that all the political obstacles have been removed.

U.S. Intends To Curb Arab, Islamic Population

PM111530 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 5 Jun 86 p 5

['Abd al-Rasul al-Zarqani investigative article: "What Is the Truth About U.S. Aid to Al-Azhar; Storm in Al-Azhar Over Participation in Birth Control"]

[Excerpts] What is the truth about the enigma of the U.S. aid offered to Al-Azhar University? Members of the university board say that the aid is 13 million dollars, while the University President Dr al-Sa'di Farhud says it is only 13,000 dollars. The difference between the two figures is vast, so which is the correct one? The university president's decision to accept U.S. aid, whatever its size, has had serious repercussions in Al-Azhar and popular quarters. Dr Farhud has admitted that he received U.S. aid in the form of contraceptive materials worth no more than 13,000 dollars. He issued a statement saying that the figure quoted was wrong. Dr Zakariya al-Barri, a former Awqaf minister and member of the university board, said the statement contained incorrect information. We had the following interview with Dr al-Barri:

[Al-Zarqani] What is the full story of the decision taken by Dr al-Sa'di Farhud, the university president, to accept U.S. aid for birth control? Was the decision taken behind the board's back?

[Al-Barri] The United States has chosen Al-Azhar University in particular because of its religious status in order to spread its poison and poisonous ideas and to curb the Arab and Muslim population in the service of the Zionist entity. The United States is spending millions of dollars on community centers and various projects serving the family and the children, yet at the same time it is offering contraceptive materials of all kinds, including medical tools sometimes used for birth control. This is happening at a time when Israel is increasing its population and Shim'on Peres, in a statement to the newspaper *HADASHOT*, has called on Israeli women to bear more children.

Continuing, Dr Zakariya al-Barri said: At a recent meeting of the university board, of which I am a member, a decision by the Al-Azhar University president accepting 13 million dollars in aid from the United States was put to us for endorsement. Some of the board members began debating the decision, including Dr Sa'd Dhalam, professor of Arabic language, who denounced it.

The university president was aware of my attitude when I was Awqaf minister, which I declared at a family planning seminar which was held in the central committee hall and cost thousands of pounds. I said that in advocating family planning the United States does not mean well for Egypt; rather, it wants to curb the number of Egyptians vis-a-vis Israel. If the United States was a friend of Egypt, it would have solved the Palestinian problem after Al-Sadat accepted the minimum acceptable to the Arabs.

[Al-Zarqani] What are the real motives behind the offer of U.S. aid to the Al-Azhar University in particular?

[Al-Barri] By offering aid the United States wants to curb the number of Muslims by obtaining Al-Azhar's endorsement of this principle, which was rejected by the Islamic Research Academy, which ruled that legally no laws can be laid down compelling the people to restrict birth in any way. This is in addition to the fact that the academy believes that birth regulation and birth control are synonymous. It is known that endorsing this principle harms Al-Azhar's reputation on the Arab and Islamic levels.

Dr al-Barri added: At the university board meeting I asked for permission to speak but Dr Farhud prohibited me. But I insisted and spoke despite him. Finally he sought a ruling by the board, knowing full well that the majority of university board members do not dare oppose him because most of them are junior members. So I had no choice but to withdraw from the board, despite the fact that some members protested against Dr Farhud's decision, including Dr 'Abd al-Latif Khulayf, who also withdrew from the board. His attitude is to be commended, especially as he also objected to the grant at a meeting attended by the social affairs minister.

I asked Dr Zakariya al-Barri, the former Awqaf minister, about the role of the Islamic Research Academy and the Al-Azhar University board and whether they have the power to oppose Dr Farhud's decision.

He replied: Yes, the Islamic Research Academy decisions issued in Muharram 1385 Hegira provide for the following:

Islam desires an increase and multiplication of offspring because this would strengthen the Islamic nation socially, economically, and militarily and would enhance its strength and invincibility.

Legally no laws can be laid down compelling the people to restrict birth in any way.

These are the decisions of the Islamic Research Academy, and the Al-Azhar University should have abided by them so that its image in the Islamic world remained untarnished. The Islamic Research Academy can object to the decision.

However, he added, the statement issued by the university president after the decision was published in *AL-NUR* contains a significant point saying that the approval of the decision by the university president and the director of the International Population Center is in the nature of a recommendation and not a final decision. We hope that the matter will stop at this and the recommendation will be rejected by the quarters that have the power to make the final decision.

Finally, I believe that the decision should be rejected in whole and in part. In order to avoid such pitfalls in the future the religious leaderships must be given full freedoms, should have immunities like those enjoyed by the judiciary, and should be chosen by election.

Saudi Petroleum Minister Arrives in Cairo 11 Jun

NC111920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1903 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (MENA) — Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived in Cairo tonight aboard a private plane for a short visit. He was met at the airport by chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

Ghali Receives Outgoing Soviet Ambassador

NC111323 Cairo MENA in English 1302 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 11 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali received today Soviet ambassador here Aleksandr Belonogov on the occasion on the expiry of his tour of duty as his country's ambassador to Egypt, as he will assume his new post as the Soviet permanent delegate to the UN in New York. Discussions dealt with the situation in South Africa and practices of the racist regime there. Dr. Ghali expressed best wishes of success to the Soviet ambassador in his new post.

Husayn Congratulates Austria's Waldheim on Election

JN111244 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

["Text" of cable from President Saddam Husayn to Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on his election as president; date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Kurt Waldheim, president of the Republic of Austria. On the occasion of your election as president of Austria, it gives me pleasure to extend to you in my own name and on behalf of Iraq warmest congratulations, wishing you success and the Austrian people constant progress, affirming on this occasion our interest in promoting the relations of friendship between our two countries in the service of their common interests and just peace in the world.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Paris 11 Jun

JN112013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1958 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad from Paris this evening at the end of a 3-day official visit to France. Tariq 'Aziz held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond.

Talks dealt with bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of mutual concern. Tariq 'Aziz had earlier visited Switzerland and Romania.

Information Minister Denounces Syrian, Libyan Stands

JN111028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0958 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jun (INA) — Iraqi Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has stressed that the fragmented Arab situation has encouraged the enemies to play down Arab potential because they realize that Arab reaction is confined only to slogans and not to serious action.

In a statement published by the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* here today, Jasim denounced the Syrian and Libyan regimes' betrayal of the Arab nation and their support for Iran against Iraq.

He pointed out that the Libyan regime provided the Iranian rulers with missiles to strike at Iraqi cities, and that the Syrian regime provided them with all kinds of weapons despite the Collective Arab Defense Pact.

He said that this action can only be described as treasonous, and that it requires a brave and serious stand to stop [word indistinct] in the Arab arena.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Lloyd's Cited on Liberian Tanker Hit

JN101534 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1503 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] London, 10 Jun (INA) — The British Lloyd's insurance company has said that the Liberian tanker *(Medosa)* was hit by a missile near Khark Island today. The company told the INA office in London a short while ago that the missile hit its main reservoir and fire broke out in the engine and crew rooms, adding that crew members were transferred to a salvage ship and that Iranian salvage ships are trying to put out the fire. Lloyd's says that the 155, 887-ton tanker was built in 1968 and is run by the London-based Oil Services Company. Earlier today, an Iraqi military spokesman announced that the Iraqi Navy dealt an effective, direct hit to a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at dawn today.

Communique No 2,256

JN111629 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,256 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 Jun 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are standing in positions of power and honor, proud of their growing ability to crush the Khomeyniite aggressors. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. An enemy infantry platoon attempted to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector. The corps' brave soldiers confronted it with all types of weapons and forced it to flee after killing or wounding some of its elements. Our fighters in the same sector also seized one scorpion tank which the enemy had left behind in recent battles. The tank was safely evacuated to the rear.

2. Using concentrated artillery fire and other weapons in pounding positions of the Khomeyniite knaves, the brave VII Army Corps soldiers achieved the following: four enemy soldiers killed and eight infantry positions, one ammunition dump, one observation post, and one heavy-caliber machine gun emplacement destroyed.

3. Our brave units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan managed to achieve the following: one 120-mm mortar, one infantry position, one ammunition dump, and one observation post destroyed. Those in the infantry position were killed.

4. Thirteen infantry positions were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris and one mortar and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. The forces of the vagabond rulers of Iran shelled the Abu al-Khasib District, the suburbs of Khanaqin, Khurmal, and Tawilah with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 June 1986

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly To Visit Jordan Soon

GF111416 Doha QNA in Arabic 1325 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, 11 Jun (YNA) — It has been learned that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has decided to visit Jordan within the next few days to meet with King Husayn. Sources close to the Lebanese president told the QNA correspondent in Beirut that intensive contacts have been going on for 2 weeks between the presidential palace in B'abda and the Jordanian Foreign Ministry to fix the date and arrangements for the visit. The sources speculated that Al-Jumayyil's visit will take place after King Husayn's return from his current tour of the United States and Europe. The sources declined to comment on the possibility of Al-Jumayyil's visit to a number of Arab Gulf countries. They only said that the president intends to continue his meetings with a number of Arab leaders. The QNA correspondent also has learned that the Lebanese president has decided to visit Iraq within the framework of these visits in order to meet with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn after the expected meeting between the Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers next Friday.

Al-Jumayyil Congratulates Waldheim on Election

NC111120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has telephoned Kurt Waldheim to congratulate him on his election as president of Austria. During the call, the president and Waldheim exchanged views on the situation in Lebanon and the region. They stressed the need for continued peace efforts. President al-Jumayyil reiterated his thanks to Waldheim for the efforts he made, during his time as UN secretary general, on behalf of Lebanon and in order to consolidate peace there.

Dany Sham'un: Regional Situation 'Ambiguous'

PM111443 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 7-13 Jun 86 pp 15-16

[Interview with Lebanese National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un by Joseph Qusayfi in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Qusayfi] Since 15 January there have been reports about a restructuring of the military force of the National Liberal Party [NLP] and about the Lebanese Forces' objection to that.

[Sham'un] No, the Lebanese Forces did not object or oppose. Basically we are not interested in building a military force. We say this for the last time because we are tired of repeating it. The NLP has no militia and does not like militias. It believes that the Lebanese Forces are now out of the militia phase and have become an institutional organization which could be developed within a new Lebanese system. The army and internal security forces are institutions of the legitimate authority. Under the present circumstances the Lebanese Forces are, regrettably, a social necessity. God willing, the entire Lebanese system will develop and the Lebanese Forces and other militias will become legal organs for the consolidation of security throughout Lebanon.

[Qusayfi] Speaking of developing the Lebanese system, do you believe that the Christian unified peace plan will be met with understanding and serious discussion by all sides or will it be nipped in the bud?

[Sham'un] The plan is a national one in the full sense of the word. It is being drafted by Christians but we will seek participation of all the Lebanese sides in it because it is for all the Lebanese people.

[Qusayfi] With the crisis between you and Syria continuing and the mutual campaigns unabated, how can there be an atmosphere conducive to the introduction of the plan?

[Sham'un] You talk as if we are Syria's enemies. We are not Syria's enemies but we are a democratic country and democratic people and our actions stem from our democracy and freedom of opinion. We criticize and argue with any politician. We either get a majority and move on democratically or we lose the political game. That is our course of action in relation to the plan and also in dealing with Syrian policies. We are motivated by freedom and democracy which are our soul and the soul of all the Lebanese people. We cannot be ruled dictatorially. We stand up and discuss every issue with dignity and freedom.

[Qusayfi] The Syrians and their allies claim that Dany Sham'un has taken the Israeli option. What do you say to that?

[Sham'un] All that is being said is nothing more than political and propaganda tricks which I consider to be very silly. Nobody responds to this method. We are above such games. Lebanon needs more seriousness between politicians without resorting to such methods.

[Qusayfi] How do you view the regional situation, especially between Syria and Israel?

[Sham'un] First of all the situation is ambiguous and contradictory. Second, Syria's preparations and buildup in western Al-Biqa' have not reached the level that would increase tension to the point of direct confrontation between the two sides. The same thing applies to the Golan Heights. Third, under the Syrian-Soviet treaty Moscow is committed to confront any attack on Syrian territory by any foreign force. I rule out any U.S. military attack on Syria because the United States wants to avoid confrontation with the Soviet Union. However, Damascus is requested to take a clear position on the questions of terrorism and the hostages.

What has taken place in Ba'labakk does not satisfy the West, which wants practical and effective steps on the ground. Because of its alliance with Libya and Iran, Syria cannot strike at Hizballah. It is also completely unable to maintain security and stop the extremely serious deterioration in west Beirut. It also cannot respond to the Soviet Union's wishes which, above all, include receiving Abu 'Ammar [PLO Chairman 'Arafat] and reopening dialogue with him. Syria is in a difficult and unenviable position. Its seriousness about cooperation on the question of the hostages is put to the test.

[Qusayfi] The PLO leaders have announced the return of their armed forces to Lebanon, especially the south, and have said that the PLO will gradually reoccupy its previous position. Is that true, or does it come under media maneuvering?

[Sham'un] I believe that the Palestinian organizations would be making a serious mistake if they revived their previous policy in Lebanon and continued with this media campaign. Does the PLO need such a media campaign to regain its effectiveness in Palestinian ranks and to compel others to deal with it toward finding a settlement in the region? As far as the citizens in the south are concerned it is a different matter. Some Palestinian officials have said in Tunis that Lebanon has paid a very high price for the Palestinian cause, many times more than any other Arab country's sacrifice. Does it have to continue to pay a price just for the sake of political maneuvers which are not really effective in promoting peace in the south or confronting Israel on Israeli territory?

[Qusayfi] Are there any contacts between you and the Soviet Union?

[Sham'un] There are continuous contacts with the Soviet Embassy on the Middle East situation and the Lebanese question. It is quite difficult to ignore the Soviet Union and its role.

[Qusayfi] Is it true that the Soviets have advised you to reconsider your regional policy with a view to resuming contacts with Syria and the PLO?

[Sham'un] No. We have our own political vision and we are interested in having contacts with all sides in Lebanon and abroad. We are against nobody. If we are opposed to any political views we would say so.

[Qusayfi] The U.S. attitude in Lebanon can be interpreted either as a stand against terrorism, a stand against Lebanese interests, or, as some people think, both. What do you think?

[Sham'un] We are against terrorism and we cannot overlook the fact that Lebanon is at present a springboard for international acts of terrorism. We are with anyone who can help us put an end to that because terrorism undermines our integrity as Lebanese people, with the outside world treating us as criminals. We join hands with anyone who helps us put an end to this abnormal situation and eliminate terrorism.

[Qusayfi] In other words you believe that a strike against terrorism would reflect positively on Lebanon.

[Sham'un] Of course, and it would be in the interest of all Lebanon.

Iranian Mediation Efforts in Camps War Continue

Evacuation of Wounded Starts

NC111412 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Guarded calm now prevails along the various traditional combat lines, and a state of calm also reigns in and around the Palestinian camps. The wounded people in Burj al-Barajinah camp were evacuated today under the supervision of the representatives of the Amal Movement, the Palestinian National Salvation front [PNSF], and the Iranian delegation led by Mohammad 'Ali Besharati. Contacts are underway to evacuate those wounded in the Shatila camp.

In this connection, Abu Khalid al-Shimal, member of the camps higher coordination committee, has made the following statement: Following last night's meeting at the Iranian Embassy in the presence of members of the Iranian delegation, the Amal Movement delegation, and the delegation representing the PNSF, the following was agreed upon:

1. An immediate and comprehensive cease-fire
2. The evacuation of the wounded from the camps.

Ten people have been transferred from the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

He added: We would like to stress our full commitment to this agreement, and our earnest desire to implement all its clauses so that we may do away with all the artificial demarcation lines as a prelude to the return of normal life between the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and in an attempt to reach a political solution that will bring about an absolute end to the crisis. We highly appreciate the role of our brother members of the Iranian delegation, and the response from our brothers in the Amal Movement, who have played a major part in transferring the wounded people and in reaching the cease-fire agreement. We also would like to thank our Syrian brothers for their efforts in both Damascus and Beirut to reach a political solution. He concluded by saying: We want to emphasize the fateful alliance of the rifles of the Syrian brothers, the Amal Movement, and all the Lebanese nationalist forces, foremost among which is the Progressive Socialist Party.

Besharati Linkage to Hostages Denied

NC111426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A responsible source at the Iranian Embassy in Beirut has denied news reports disseminated by the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today to the effect that the visit of Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad 'Ali Besharati is connected not only with the mediation to end the camps war but also with the release of the French hostages in Lebanon. The source described the reports as false and fabricated.

Besharati Prolongs Stay

NC111925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati today said that he will remain in Beirut in order to obtain more positive results in his efforts to end the clashes raging in and around the camps. He noted that he is mediating between the two parties in conflict in collaboration and coordination with Syrian officials. Besharati arrived in Lebanon last Sunday in

response to the Iranian president's directives to deal with the situation in the Palestinian camps. He asserted that Iranian officials are extremely concerned over the fighting taking place between Muslim brothers.

Besharati Leaves for Damascus

NC112003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati left Beirut for Damascus this evening, leaving two members of the Iranian delegation in Beirut to follow up on the efforts to reach a cease-fire along the combat lines in the camps. In a predeparture statement, Besharati called on the warring parties to comply with the positive steps agreed upon, and noted that he will remain in Lebanon in order to reach a final solution to the camps war.

Conflicts in Camps Persist Despite Negotiations

Amal: Palestinians Violate Cease-Fire

NC111109 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Despite the announcement of a cease-fire, sniper fire continues to dominate the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah combat lines, making the airport road hazardous. Meanwhile, the Amal Movement's Fifth Section has issued the following statement: Despite an agreement to evacuate the wounded and the declaration of two cease-fires, the Palestinians continue to build fortifications and their snipers remain active. The Palestinians made an abortive attempt to advance toward the western section of Sabra at 1215 in violation of every accord.

Amal To 'Punish' PSP Members

NC111432 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon between members of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement to deal with the situation created by recent events taking place in the Lebanese capital. After this meeting, the conferees affirmed their national unity and the will to confront the sources of friction and violation. The Amal Movement's Fifth Section has distributed the following statement: A meeting was held this afternoon at Amal Movement headquarters. The PSP was represented by Akram Shuhayyib and Abu Sa'id, while Haytham Jum'ah and Abu 'Ali Mahmud were present on behalf of the Amal Movement. The conferees discussed the latest security developments in West Beirut and ways to deal with them.

After this meeting, Akram Shuhayyib made the following announcement: There can be no doubt that the violations committed by certain brothers in the movement and the PSP in the past few days — violations which were treated seriously by West Beirut officials — were attempts by the Lebanese regime and its pro-'Arafat allies to drag Beirut into further fighting and destruction. Such activity ultimately serves only these allies. There is also no doubt that the fierce media campaign which coincided with these attempts causes us to adhere more than ever to our alliance with our brothers in the Amal Movement. It strengthens our resolve to follow the same course with the same spirit and will that we exercised together before and after 6 February. This spirit will continue until we have thwarted this scheme and have built an Arab democratic Lebanon together. The statement by the Amal Fifth Section concludes: It has been learned that the Amal Movement is currently questioning some brothers from the Progressive Party, and will punish anyone who is proved to have had a hand in these events.

Renewed Fighting on Camps Lines

NC111516 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Clashes between Palestinians and Amal gunmen erupted anew along the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila combat lines at 1530, only 3 hours after the evacuation of a number of wounded Palestinians from the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Rockets and machineguns are being used in the fighting. Meanwhile, the Ra's al-Nab', Sodeco, and Bisharah al-Khuri combat lines were the scene of clashes also involving the use of machine guns and rockets. At 1245, seven ambulances belonging to Hizballah's Islamic health department transferred 10 wounded Palestinians to Beirut Hospital. The evacuation was carried out 3 hours after ambulances entered the camp, accompanied by two cars from the Iranian Embassy, and in the presence of Mohammad 'Ali Besharati, Iranian deputy foreign minister; Mahmud Nurani, Iranian charge d'affairs; and 'Aql Hamiyah, Amal Movement official. One of the Iranian doctors who participated in the evacuation has pointed out that he had great difficulty in convincing the wounded to leave the camp. He noted that 40 people are now in Haifa Hospital, located inside the camp.

Lebanese Forces Reject PLO Legalization

NC111524 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] An official source of the Lebanese Forces has affirmed that the forces' firm stand on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon is based on the fact that the Cairo agreement [of 1969, regulating the Palestinian presence] is null and void in fact and in practice. Therefore, the forces reject any similar plan that may legalize the PLO in Lebanon at any level. The source accused Minister Nabih Birri of seeking to conclude a deal in Damascus legalizing the Palestinian presence to shore up his shaky leadership.

SSNP Warns Hizballah on Hostages

NC111704 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] According to exclusive information obtained by our radio station from travellers coming from western Al-Biqa', hundreds of elements from the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] have been placed on a maximum state of alert, particularly in areas close to Mashgharah. These travellers point out that the SSNP men have set up several roadblocks along the

roads leading to Mashgharah and at the main entrances to the village. The objective is to lay a tight ring around it so that no one can possibly enter or leave without their knowledge. According to this same information, SSNP men have warned Hizballah that they will storm the village unless Hizballah releases four SSNP hostages. The deadline is this afternoon.

PSP, Amal Seek To Prevent Clashes

NC111804 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The nature of the relations between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and Amal, and ways of preventing clashes between their gunmen were the topic of discussion during talks held by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt in Damascus, and by PSP and Amal officials in Beirut. Political sources in West Beirut said the talks revolved around a new security formula for West Beirut that will transcend the Damascus agreement. These sources disclosed that Minister Junblatt stipulated that heavy weapons be withdrawn and all party offices in West Beirut closed for good before he would accept the new formula. Birri had observations to make on the new formula but later approved it. This prompted Junblatt to go to Damascus to participate in the discussions when before he had refrained from taking part in yesterday's meetings.

The same sources pointed out that the formula will be announced after meetings scheduled to be held in the next few hours. It will be announced along with an agreement on the camps war. Khaddam, Birri, and Junblatt met in Damascus this morning to discuss the new formula. Amal and PSP officials also met today in Beirut to discuss the recent clashes which left five dead on both sides. Political sources said that they discussed their options on a legitimate security body acceptable to the Sunnite leaders to provide minimum security. The proposals include seeking the aid of the 11th, 1st, and 3d Brigades to strengthen the special force, and turning over security on the contact lines from the Port to Kafr Shima to the 6th Brigade. After the damascus meeting, Minister Birri said that they had concentrated on the need for the nationalist and Islamic forces to shoulder their full responsibilities and help find a solution applicable to the Palestinian camps and West Beirut.

Amal Massing Military Vehicles

NC112018 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1945 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Fighting between Palestinians and Amal gunmen has moved from the Shatila Camp to Sabra. Clashes involving the use of rockets are being observed along the combat lines at the southern entrance to Sabra. According to reports leaked by certain sources, the Amal Movement is assembling a number of military vehicles near the sports city in preparation for a large-scale offensive against the Palestinian camps. It should be recalled that the Harat Hurayk area was the scene of mortar shelling directed from Palestinian artillery emplacements inside the Burj al-Barajinah camp this evening.

'Acceptable' Solution Likely in Damascus

NC120624 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Syrian capital has been the scene of intense activity, and an expanded meeting of Lebanese Muslim, political, and spiritual leaders is expected soon. Speaker Husayn al-Husayni is ..ated to make the trip to Damascus from Paris. Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid; Shaykh Muhammad Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council; Druze Spiritual Leader Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra; Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; and former Prime Ministers Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh, Salim al-Huss, and Rashid al-Sulh will all be arriving in Damascus from Beirut. Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt are already in the Syrian capital. Deputy Nazih al-Bizri and Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, might go to Damascus as well to attend this meeting.

These leaders will assemble in the office of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to discuss the general situation, and will later meet with President Hafiz al-Asad. They hope to work out successful solutions for the problems of Beirut and the camps, which will end the recent tension. All the parties feel that this state of affairs must be addressed as soon as possible in order to achieve a single formula for security in Beirut and the camps. The outlines of this formula were examined at a meeting yesterday, which was attended by Vice President Khaddam, Ministers Birri and Junblatt, former Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt, and Riyad Ra'd. A satisfactory and acceptable solution is expected. Members of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau, military commanders, and several Amal and Progressive Socialist Party officials have been summoned to Damascus.

'Liberation Army,' Lahd Forces Clash Near Sidon

NC111337 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The security situation along the 'Ayn al-Mir-Lib'a-Kafr Falus-Karkha combat line suffered a setback this afternoon. Clashes involving the use of machine guns, rockets, and artillery are raging between the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd group of the Popular Liberation Army and Agent Lahd personnel. The sound of explosions can be clearly heard east of Sidon.

Khaddam Confers With Iran's Besharati 12 Jun

JN121046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad 'Ali Besharati at 1000 today. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and the fraternal relations between the two countries — relations which are based on strategic dimensions within the framework of confronting Zionism and imperialism. Both sides agreed on the need to continue bolstering relations between the two countries.

Khaddam asserted that Syria considers the Islamic reovlution in Iran a gain for the Iranian people, the Arab nation, and the Arab liberation movement. Khaddam said that President Hafiz al-Asad stressed in Arab and international meetings the need to bolster and promote common ideas and militant factors between the growing Islamic movements in the Islamic world which struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism on one hand and the Arab liberation movement in particular and the world liberation movement in general on the other.

Lebanese Prime Minister, Others Arrive 12 Jun

JN121051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus this morning. He was accompanied by former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid al-Sulh and His Eminence Lebanese Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid. Mahmud Qaddur, deputy prime minister for services affairs, received them at the airport.

People's Assembly Speaker Receives SSNP Officials

JN111449 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received in Damascus at noon today 'Isam al-Mahayiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and In'am Ra'd, director of the party's radio. Talks during this meeting dealt with the current situation in the Arab region in general and in the Lebanese arena in particular. Al-Mahayiri and Ra'd praised Syria's brotherly role and heavy sacrifices under President Hafiz al-Asad so Lebanon may emerge from its ordeal free and unified to resume its march, rebuild itself, and safeguard its independence.

Peres Welcomes Reagan's Statement on Spy Affair

TA120805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres welcomed the statement issued by President Reagan yesterday that the administration has no evidence that Israel has carried out espionage activity in the United States. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Peres believes President Reagan's remarks further contribute to the mutual trust between the two countries.

Shamir: Waldheim 'Not Fit To Serve as President'

TA111229 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on the world not to accept the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria, adding that his election amounts to a deliberate forgetting of the Holocaust. Mr Shamir said that based on what is known of Waldheim's past, it can be determined that at the very least he is not fit to serve as leader of an enlightened country, and that from the moment he was elected his past took on broad and profound implications. If there is no protest, the Nazi monster might again rear its ugly head, he said. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that the foreign minister was speaking from the Knesset podium, in response to motions to the agenda on the Waldheim matter raised by seven Knesset members. Several of them demanded that ties with Austria be severed completely.

Speaks With Recalled Ambassador to Vienna

TA121013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Israel's ambassador to Vienna that he has reservations about reports which claimed that Shamir had criticized statements attributed to the ambassador. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the minister held an initial consultation with Ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur, who was recalled from Vienna after the election of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria. The two will hold further consultations early next week.

Shamir on Waldheim, Pollard, Shin Bet Affairs

TA112031 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1835 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yoram Ronen, Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, and Yig'al Goren on the weekly "Moqed" program in the studio — live]

[Excerpts] [Ahime'ir] Mr Foreign Minister, on the matter of the election this week of Kurt Waldheim as president of Austria, I would like to ask you why Israel should continue maintaining diplomatic ties with Austria, a country which is now headed by a man with a Nazi past? Why should diplomatic relations with this country continue?

[Shamir] At this stage we have decided to adopt the natural, normal, and harshest diplomatic reaction to this phenomenon of Waldheim's election to Austria's presidency; that is, the return of the ambassador.

[Ahime'ir] Is this the harshest reaction?

[Shamir] It is very harsh. And the investigation into Waldheim's past is continuing. We will wait and see what it reveals, and decide accordingly.

[Goren] Mr Shamir, will Israel send a new ambassador to Austria during Waldheim's term as president, or have we in fact decided to lower the level of bilateral diplomatic relations throughout his term?

[Shamir] So far this is the only step that has been decided on, namely the return of the ambassador. In time we will make additional decisions. Unless something earth-shaking takes place, I assume that we will not send a new ambassador to Austria.

[Ronen] Does that mean that there will be no Israeli ambassador in Vienna for 6 years?

[Shamir] At this moment I do not know what will happen. I want to be optimistic, and I hope that something in Austria will change, but we will wait and see.

[Ronen] What can possibly change? Waldheim will not resign before the 6 years are up.

[Shamir] I do not want to raise any speculations, but I think Austria will not derive any pleasure from this election result.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, do you not think that the contradictory statements that emanated from Jerusalem by various personalities, including Justice Minister Moda'i, ultimately indirectly helped Waldheim get elected?

[Shamir] I do not think events in Israel had any effect whatsoever on the election. In simple terms, what happened in Austria was, first, that Waldheim rode on the wave of a moving away from the Socialist Party; and second, a large part of the Austrian public, in voting for Waldheim, identified with his Nazi past. The combination of these two things led to his election.

[Ahime'ir] What, sir, is Israel planning to do? You said that Israel is planning to continue an intensive investigation of this matter.

[Shamir] We will continue the investigation. I know that there are other circles that are also investigating. We want to know more, and it is desirable that the world also know more.

[Ahime'ir] I would like to ask you a question which is perhaps hypothetical. President-elect Waldheim expressed a desire to visit Israel. Will Israel host Waldheim?

[Shamir] It is difficult for me to conceive of such a visit. We are awaiting many visits by high-level officials, but at this point I do

not think one can even conceive of a visit by the new Austrian president.

[Goren] Mr Shamir, the U.S. Justice Department is accusing Israel of not revealing the whole truth regarding the Pollard affair, and that the cooperation was not complete. In your opinion, are there elements in the U.S. Administration who have an interest in disrupting bilateral relations?

[Shamir] I do not want to draw up an analysis and assess what factors are active in the U.S. Administration. I know there are very important elements in the United States, the most important ones, who want to overcome this hitch in the excellent relations between us and I hope that through a joint effort we will indeed overcome this.

[Ronen] You say there are elements in the United States who are interested in overcoming this hitch, but there are also elements who are interested in continuing to blow it out of proportion. For example, the U.S. Justice Department just this evening issued a statement claiming that they are considering lifting the immunity of Rafi Eytan and other Israelis, and requesting their extradition to the United States.

[Shamir] I suggest that you not react to every report. The U.S. Administration is a tremendous and sometimes complex machine. What we know is that the people who make decisions, the most important people, are just as interested as we are in overcoming this affair.

[Ronen] You were party to the talks which took place here with Judge Abraham Sofaer on the Pollard affair. Are you convinced that we handed over to Judge Sofaer and the Americans all the information on this affair, to the last detail?

[Shamir] This is Judge Sofaer's opinion, as well as that of the U.S. Administration. They declared that there was full cooperation and goodwill in Israel to cooperate, to settle the problem, and to restore trust, if it has been shaken.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Foreign Minister, I would like to ask you whether the political echelon, which is ultimately responsible for Israel's secret and intelligence services, with hindsight does not regret that it recruited Jonathan Pollard to conduct certain activities in the United States — if these took place — and feel remorse that they took place.

[Shamir] You know as well as I do that the political echelon announced that this matter was carried out without its knowledge and in contradiction of Israeli policy, which has always been not to engage in espionage against the United States. Indeed, it did happen; it was a mishap. The political echelon knew nothing about it. These activities were against its will, against its policy.

[Ahime'ir] This sounds quite serious. It means that the political echelon does not control or supervise Israel's intelligence and secret services.

[Shamir] This happens sometimes.

[Goren] Regarding this matter, Minister Ari'el Sharon has said that in fact we made a mistake by cooperating with the Americans and providing them with information on this matter. Does this not provide them with an opportunity to blackmail us?

[Shamir] It is not a matter of blackmail. A ministerial committee was set up and decided on what steps to take. It decided to cooperate in order not to harm our relationship of trust and to overcome this mishap. I think this was the correct step.

[Ronen] Mr Foreign Minister, you say there was a grave mishap in the Pollard affair. Have those responsible for this mishap paid the price?

[Shamir] That is another matter. First of all, we dismantled this unit; it no longer exists. As for all the rest, this is a matter that should remain within Israel and be handled by those whose job it is to deal with such cases.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Minister, did the political echelon know that — according to reports from the United States — a senior Air Force officer has been involved in such activities? If so, how is this possible in light of this officer's rank?

[Shamir] Look, my friend, you are repeating your question. The political echelon knew nothing about this operation...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] Not even about the senior Air Force officer?

[Shamir] It did not know even the slightest detail connected with this operation.

[Ronen] Was no investigation conducted to find out how something like this could happen without the political echelon knowing anything about it?

[Shamir] Perhaps this necessitates an investigation, but this is another matter and does not pertain to the ties between us and the United States in this respect.

[Goren] What is the lesson you have learned from this mishap, as you term it?

[Shamir] I would say that care should be taken that these cases do not recur, that there be full supervision and control of the entire Israeli intelligence system, and that intelligence activities be concentrated within those bodies that are under continued daily supervision.

[Ronen] Mr Shamir, with your permission let us go on to the affair of the Shin Bet director. Minister 'Ezer Weizman says that you, as prime minister at the time, allowed the Shin Bet director to mislead two inquiry commissions. My question is whether it is conceivable that the Shin Bet head acted on this matter without the clear approval of the prime minister who oversees him. And the prime minister at the time of the affair was you, after all.

[Shamir] It is true that I was prime minister. Your other remarks are incorrect. The situation is as follows: We have a problem here. Something about our Shin Bet service was uncovered,

something that could cause heavy damage to one of the most important and vital tools we have in conducting the war against Arab terrorism. We have to overcome the problem...

[Ahime'ir, interrupting] Is this the problem?

[Shamir] Anything that needs to be corrected should be corrected. However, I am of the opinion that additional uncovering and investigation, by one inquiry commission or another, or by the summoning of witnesses and declarations, can completely destroy this tool which is very vital to Israel's security. Therefore I am opposed to any investigation. Now, since I am opposed to an investigation, it is clear I will not take part in a television investigation.

[Goren] Sir, today you are opposed to any investigation on the assumption that no offenses were committed and that there are no offenders here. Why then did you yourself as prime minister, agree to the establishment of two inquiry commissions on this affair?

[Shamir] First of all, I was opposed to the establishment of inquiry commissions from the very beginning...

[Ronen, interrupting] Both the Zore'a and Blatman commissions?

[Shamir] Yes. It was clear to me that the establishment of these kinds of inquiry commissions, at the demand of the attorney general, might and would severely harm the security service.

[Ronen] How did it come to pass that in an impressive organization such as the Shin Bet three of the most senior officials tried to depose the head of the organization, and as a result this unfortunate affair became public?

[Shamir] This is the catch, an unprecedented catch. It happened in the Shin Bet for the first time, and may be a subject for inquiry and investigation.

[Goren] How should this be investigated?

[Shamir] There should be an internal investigation by professionals. This would in no way involve a legal investigation. The matter should be investigated so that it does not recur. However, such an investigation is completely different from one conducted by the police, from an inquiry commission. The latter investigation would not accomplish the goal of correcting whatever needs correcting.

[Goren] An inquiry on the national level, though, could perhaps also determine norms of conduct that will prevent such incidents in the future?

[Shamir] If anybody thinks anything requires correction,: that new norms should be established, I am surely in favor of having a committee to deal with this, quietly and secretly. It would not then be necessary to publicize this committee's report, since it is not necessary to reveal to the enemy what is involved here, how our security service acts. I am not opposed to such a committee.

[Ronen] However, a national or legal commission can also act secretly, without having its deliberations and conclusions leaked or publicized.

[Shamir] Look, new secrets are disclosed everyday in the Israeli media, and you are in the best position to know this, of course.

[Ronen] Mr Minister, in view of your firm opposition to investigation and surely to a legal, state inquiry commission, I would like to ask whether you have anything to hide?

[Shamir] Personally, I have nothing to hide. However, I must not disclose anything connected to this affair. I must not uncover anything that could harm the operation of the Shin Bet.

[Ahime'ir] If such an investigation takes place, even an internal one as you recommend, as opposed to a state inquiry, are you convinced that it will not be able to find any fault in your performance as prime minister, as the person in charge of the Shin Bet director at the time?

[Shamir] Is there anybody who is faultless, who has never erred? As for myself, I know I am faultless on this affair, but nobody can say with absolute certainty that he is perfect.

[Goren] Why then do you not comply with Minister Sharon's suggestion or demand that both you and Prime Minister Peres stand up and say: We knew, we gave our backing, and everything was done with our approval?

[Shamir] This should, after all, be the topic of the inquiry; this is what those who want an inquiry wish to investigate. If the prime minister and I stand up and say this, everything will be uncovered, and this will be only the beginning; other things will need to be exposed then. What does it mean to say that we knew about things? The questions of who was responsible and how things were done will also arise, with the result being that the entire security service, its modus operandi, and many of its personnel will be exposed. Moreover, these people will have to defend themselves; they will enlist the help of attorneys and witnesses, and resort to piles of papers to prove that they did no wrong, that they behaved no differently than they did in many previous cases...

[Goren, interrupting] With the approval of prime ministers?

[Shamir] This will be a terrible tragedy. This will destroy the Shin Bet.

[Ronen] You still want the interrogation of three Shin Bet officials who, according to what you say, were involved in a putsch.

[Shamir] I would like to understand how this happened. It is important to understand this. This may be a matter of interpersonal relations or a result of an atmosphere of pressure, since these people operated under constant tension for dozens of years. It may be necessary to correct something here.

[Goren] Mr Shamir, I understand that you take a graver look at the putsch attempt, the fact that this leaked out, than at the attitude of the Shin Bet toward the inquiry commissions?

[Shamir] Everything is interrelated. I sometimes ask myself whether, for heaven's sake, it is justified to jeopardize this important and vital security tool over the terrorists who died. This is not necessary.

[Ronen] To conclude this part of the interview, Mr Shamir, did you pass on to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres full information on this affair when he assumed office?

[Shamir] Let me tell you: I passed on to the prime minister what I needed to, to the best of my understanding.

[Ronen] Let us ask you further on the Herut Movement. The Sharon and Levi camps accuse you of using delay tactics to postpone the convening of the Herut convention until after the rotation. Are you afraid of an open confrontation in this convention?

[Shamir] As far as what I hear from people in the camps you mentioned they do not suspect that I want to delay the reconvening of the convention...

[Ronen, interrupting] More than 3 months have elapsed since the last convention session, after all.

[Shamir] I am truly interested in convening the convention and concluding it. However, I am trying to have it convene on the basis of general agreement, so as to have an orderly and productive convention. Everybody knows this, and I am making efforts in this direction. I have the feeling that I am close to achieving this goal.

[Goren] What more is necessary to ensure that this convention will be finally convened?

[Shamir] As I have said, it is necessary to achieve a general agreement on the important, major issues, on positions, on the composition of the Central Committee, on the union with the Liberals, and so on. These are examples. When we reach an agreement on these matters the convention will be convened and this chapter will be over.

[Ahime'ir] How much longer will this break between the two sesssions of the convention last?

[Shamir] I think it will be a short while only.

[Goren] It will be over before the rotation, will it not?

[Shamir] Certainly.

U.S. Interest in Palestinian Issue Declining

TA111610 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 11 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Why the Decrease in Importance Given the Palestinian Issue?"]

[Text] During the meeting between King Husayn and U.S. President Ronald Reagan the evening before last, the two discussed recent developments in the region, including the Palestinian problem and an Arab-Israeli settlement. This is not a new topic, but one that has been raised likewise in all meetings between leaders of Arab and foreign states.

What is new and attracts attention in the meetings and contacts being conducted by the U.S. Administration on the Palestinian issue, is the decrease in importance accorded these contacts and the continued emphasis that no decisive results are to be expected from them.

It is true that all the previous experiences of U.S. diplomacy have proved that the United States is running around in circles, taking up a new issue before finishing the other. However, previously the U.S. Administration expected to achieve either a few or many results from its diplomatic and political efforts. Under no circumstances did it minimize the importance of these efforts. What has happened, and why has the dossier on the Palestinian problem become synonymous with continuing procrastination and delay, and with the lack of any importance placed on raising or discussing the problem?

If the United States wants to consign the Palestinians a dossier to oblivion, the Palestinian people have never expected, nor do they expect, anything but this established position, which is always biased toward Israel and does not acknowledge the Palestinian's national rights. Those factors that support the existence and continuation of this U.S. position stem not only from the political strategy adopted by the United States since Israel's establishment, but also from the silence of Arab governments and their suspicious forbearance toward U.S. positions, as if these positions are not stabs at the Arab nation and those issues that are fateful to it. It is at the same time surprising and amazing that the United States expects to have friends in the Arab world other than those who promote U.S. interests even at the expense of the supreme interests of their own nations and homelands.

Study Shows 'Arafat Leading Candidate in Gaza

TA120722 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jun 86 p 4

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Rafah — A study conducted by the Israeli authorities in the Gaza Strip has found that Yasir 'Arafat's mainstream wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization would score a decisive victory if municipal elections were held there today, Tat-Aluf [Brigadier General] Shayke Erez told a delegation of 11 Knesset members on Tuesday.

Erez, head of the Civil Administration in Gaza, said that following the assassination of Nabulus Mayor Zafir al-Masri in March,

the authorities had reassessed the political views of Gaza residents. The majority were found to be more concerned with jobs than with elections; but if free elections were held, 'Arafat would win.

'Arafat's supporters, united in wishing for some kind of representation under a PLO flag, are divided among those who aspire for a settlement involving Jordan, those who would prefer Egyptian involvement, and those who insist on an independent state.

Hostile to 'Arafat is a second group, made up of eight Moslem religious organizations, from the Moslem Brotherhood to Jihad Islami, [Islamic Jihad] to Khomeyni supporters, Erez said.

This group, initially centred in the Khan-Yunus-Rafah area, is now engaged in a power struggle with the secularists. It is split between those who believe that they should win the battle with the secularists first, and those who advocate a simultaneous battle against Israel and the secularists.

The group's eventual goal is to establish an Iranian-style Moslem state over all Greater Israel, Erez continued.

Yet another group, comprising leftist supporters of Nayif Hawatimah and George Habash, is well organized and violent, but is not strongly supported, according to Erez.

The military commander of the Gaza area told the MKS that he believed support for terrorist activities has been weakening, as evidenced by a drop in the number of serious attacks on Israeli targets in the Gaza area.

The number of explosive charges detonated between April 1985 and March 1986 fell to 20, as compared with 30 in the same 1984/85 period and 29 in 1983-84. Eleven handgrenades were thrown, compared with 29 the previous year and 17 in 1983/84. There were four shooting incidents in 1985/86, the same as in 1984/85, compared with two in 1983/84.

On the negative side, however, there were 10 knifings, compared with none in 1984-85 and one in 1983-84. Furthermore, there were six instances of attackers using hammers and axes, compared with one the previous year and none two years ago.

There was also a significant increase in the number of Palestinian flags displayed and signs posted — 473 compared with 372 the previous year and 251 in 1983/84.

The trend towards a reduced use of armaments was attributed to changes in the way the security forces operated. The MKS were told that smuggling of armaments is very limited and that the IDF's system of random body searches and harassment of Palestinian activists deters people from involvement in subversive activities.

The MKs, from the Likud, Labour, Mapam, Tehiya and Citizens Rights Movement, were taken by Gaza settlers on a tour of Neveh Deqalim, 'Atzmona, Rafiah Yam, Gane Tal and Kefar Darom. The settlers stressed their opposition to the plan to resettle in Gaza 4,300 Palestinians now living in Camp Canada on the Egyptian side of the Rafah border. The MKs were shown the area allotted to the refugees, between Rafah's western houses, 'Azmona's plantations and the temporary settlement of Rafiah Tam.

Tzvi Hendel, deputy head of the Qatif Regional Council, told the MKS that military officers had told him the PLO has been organizing the Palestinians in Camp Canada.

Alignment MK Amnon Linn said he would demand an urgent debate in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee on this subject.

Erez maintained that he had heard nothing about PLO activity in the camp.

Al-Shawwa Discusses Gaza Proposal, Response

TA111403 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 6 Jun 86 p 16

[Interview with former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa by Da'ud Kuttab "this week"; place not given]

[Text] *AL-FAJR*: The media has been talking about a proposal you discussed with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in which you call for the return of Egyptian sovereignty to the Gaza Strip. Is this true?

Al-Shawwa: The suggestion was not for the Strip alone. The suggestion calls for the return of all lands occupied in 1967 to Arab sovereignty and then there can be discussion about the possibility of a confederation with Jordan. The reason for my proposal is that we are losing our land on a daily basis and we are not doing anything about it. For example, right now the Israelis are involved in ploughing lands in Khan Yunis so that they can convert our beaches into an Israeli 'Riviera'.

AL-FAJR: What was President Mubarak's reaction to your proposal?

Al-Shawwa: Egypt's reaction was positive but President Mubarak stressed the fact that such plans will not succeed without the agreement of Jordan, Syria and the Palestinians.

AL-FAJR: What is the position of the PLO on your idea?

Al-Shawwa: I don't know what the official position of the PLO is but some Palestinians I talked to approved of the idea prvided that it applies to Gaza alone. But I replied that the idea shouldn't be divided and that all sides including Syria must participate in the plan. I also said that regardless of present differences with Jordan, this should not be a hindrance to the plan.

AL-FAJR: Do you have any guarantees that Israel would approve the idea?

Al-Shawwa: There is no guarantee from Israel on anything. But I believe that we must move because we have reached a dead end and our lack of movement is being matched by an accelerated

Israeli movement. The Gaza Strip is being surrounded by settlements and finding a peaceful solution is becoming impossible. Our situation in Gaza is not like that of the West Bank.

AL-FAJR:: Do you believe that things are irreversible?

Al-Shawwa: With time everything is reversible. But it will take a number of decades to return things to what they used to be. Jews were able to reverse things after more than a 2000 year absence. And we will be able to reverse the situation but it might take us 100 years.

Lahd on Terrorism in Security Zone, Syrian Support
TA111723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] has charged that Syria supports anti-Israeli activity in the security zone with money and weapons. General Lahd also attacked the UN force in southern Lebanon, stating that UNIFIL's commanders do not understand the way of life in the region. He added that over the last 14 months 45 of his soldiers have been killed and 160 wounded in encounters with terrorists. The ASL commander was talking with journalists in Metulla.

Rabin Permits Chamber of Industry in Territories
TA111030 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has permitted a group of notables from the territories to establish a chamber of industry, similar to the chambers of commerce. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the defense minister met with a group of businessmen and industrialists from Nabulus, Ramallah, Jerusalem, and Hebron. The meeting took place in Hebron yesterday.

Druze Sentenced for Fighting for Junblatt
TA112213 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Nazareth district court has imposed an 18-month prison sentence and an 18-month suspended sentence on a Druze youth who fought in the ranks of Walid Junblatt's militia. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Zuhayr Shaqur, 22, from the village of Kisra, crossed the border into Lebanon and fought for 5 months as a mercenary in the ranks of this militia. He explained that he did this because he was having difficulty repaying debts.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech Marks Expulsion of U.S. Bases

LD111720 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1602 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 11 June to mark the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. bases from Libya; place not specified — live or recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] May God bring back this day to the revolutionaries of the Arab nation in victory and to the coward and submissive rulers of the Arab nation in defeat and loss. May God make this day a blessed day for the progressive revolutionary Arab movement and an ill-omened day for the rulers of the Arab nation and its reactionary forces which are drowning in humiliation and subservience.

On this occasion, I wish to speak about current issues and say something about the future.

While we are celebrating the anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. forces, we are facing a cruel and unjustified attempt aimed at the returning of these forces to Libyan territory again. The United States is angry because it suffered a defeat at the hands of the Great 1 September revolutionaries, because their forces were evicted from Libyan territory, and because the five bases that existed on Libyan territory were being undermined in the days of humiliating independence [as heard] and the days of the traitorous coward and defunct royalty; in the days of its deputies, ministers, and ambassadors and all those who were part of the disdained humiliated era; and in the days of a national flag and a recorded national anthem championed by that agent [not further identified] together with all those who took part in the defunct regime who share the disgrace, shame, national treason, and cowardice — be they small or big.

May the curse of the Libyan people be upon them on this day of evacuation, and upon them the [word indistinct] of the martyrs on the day of evacuation. That moment was considered to be a form of independence such as the Arab states have now. But the revolution exposed the truth and showed that was in fact occupation, not independence. We have independence and freedom today which is why the United States is trying by force to return to this land; but it is being turned away defeated. This shows that this is a free country which defends its independence. The U.S. forces are now advancing in Egypt and are not being turned away; on the contrary they are being welcomed, received, and hosted. They are carrying out maneuvers to occupy Egypt one day and they practice maneuvers so they can implement them in occupying Libya. The U.S. raids on Libyan soil prove that this land is free and dear and that it resists; it is no simple matter to enter it or for the dirty American foot to step on it. So, the attempts which the United States is making now are aimed at returning their forces to the same bases from which they were expelled. This in itself is an indication that this country is now free and is resisting this return. And indeed, the United States was defeated in its attempt to enter the Gulf of Sidra; it was defeated in its attempt to enter Tripoli and Banghazi and in the attempt to reach its goal.

On this occasion we are celebrating the anniversary of the expulsion of the forces whose dangerous presence on Libyan soil before 1970 cannot be underestimated. The United States used to maintain the biggest bases outside its territory on Libyan soil and it used to occupy the long coast of the Arab homeland.

It controlled the Gulf of Sidra from inside Libya. It was also in control of the southern Mediterranean and conducted its imperialist strategy from inside Libyan territory. It controlled Libya's air, land, and sea from these bases. Britain also maintained full military control over the east of the country which it secured after World War II. It used the Adem base in Tubruq as a support point, and its forces in the Mediterranean and in Europe came and held annual maneuvers without permission from and without telling the Libyans. They crossed from the Gulf of Bumbah, the port of Tubruq, and the Adem base to hold maneuvers in the Batnan hills and in the Jabal al-Akhdar as if they were part of Britain.

Britain too is very angry that it was deprived of this possibility after the revolution. It used to occupy an Arab land and a base situated on the border between Libya and Egypt which has a strategic importance in fighting Arab unity, the Arab revolution, and the growing Arab nationalist movement. Despite the fact that it was defeated and deprived of all this by the insurgents of the Great 1 September Revolution, Britain felt the same rancour and wrath as the United States and shares the desire to try and return to these bases it was driven out of. Therefore, the aggression becomes clear. It was a direct American-British aggression, [carried out with the help of] the platform offered by NATO to this aggression in the form of bases and facilities in Italy and Spain as well as in Turkey and the rest of the occupied areas; as well as the Arab areas which are considered to be semi-occupied and whose independence is regarded as false and which are considered to be under effective control even though they appear to be independent states. The Arab states around us have been submissive and subjugated and they bowed before the U.S. aggression and offered all their facilities to the U.S. fleet.

However, the day will come when they have to pay the price. The United States will not save them when the greatest crisis occurs, when the revolution will be inevitable, and when their fate will be the same as the fate of the shah of Iran, Idris al-Sanusi, and Haile Selassie. I know that they will not learn their lesson until they have been toppled.

We celebrate this anniversary of the evacuation of the U.S. forces from Libyan territory on 11 June while we are witnessing an attempt to return by force. From this we learn that the choice of Libya to build U.S. and British bases on its land is a strategic choice to benefit the Western powers which are hostile to us. So, the occurrence of the revolution and the evacuation of these bases do not cancel the strategic importance of Libya to Western countries. Libya is still of strategic importance for Western countries in their international conflict and for controlling the Mediterranean, Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, North Africa, and the Mediterranean. [repetition of 'Mediterranean' as heard] They are trying to move closer to the USSR and the Warsaw Pact to surround them so that they could defeat them if another world war occurred. The strategic importance of Libya remains firm and quite valuable for these colonialist countries. Therefore, their

evacuation from Libya does not cancel the strategic importance of Libya as far as they are concerned. The location of Libya is very important to anyone who wants to control the Mediterranean, or North Africa, or even to influence Central Africa, the Arab region, or even the European region.

I want to show the Libyans that the position of their country is very dangerous and strategically sensitive. Whoever controls it can control the region and has a number of strategical keys in its hands. Thus, the attempt to control this tempting position prompts new aggressions. In addition to the fact that the population is small, the surface area is very large and Libya's potential is huge — to the extent that the Libyans cannot manage it. I mean, the Western countries and the Zionists too have always studied and asserted that Jabal al-Akhdar is not fully utilized, the Libyans are not able to exploit it, and therefore this Jabal must be occupied. This was the very good reason why Italy occupied Libya in 1911. At that itme they used to say that Libya's map was merely a piece of paper except for Jabal al-Akhdar. They say that oil is too big a resource for the Libyans and they cannot exploit it. What do the Libyans do with this wealth? They cannot exploit it usefully. They say the Libyans are not educated, that they are ignorant and therefore cannot manage (?this resource). The colonialist pretext is always there. Wherever there is a vaccuum it must be filled; it is a natural thing that wherever there is a vaccuum it must be filled. As we have repeatedly said, whenever there is an area of low air pressure, air from a higher pressure zone will come and fill it. This is why wind disturbances, storms, and even rain occur.

The vacuum is always filled in. But what has been filled in cannot be filled in a second time; like a glass full of water when you bring in another glass of water to pour into it. If it is empty you bring in another glass of water to fill it. This aggression is in fact aimed at Arab leadership, Islamic leadership, African leadership, and revolutionary leadership. It is against Arab revolution because it is an established fact. There is no justification for it; not because an American was killed at a club in Berlin or a plane was hit. Even if this happened, even if the perpetrator was a Libyan he could be taken to court in Berlin, or Rome or Athens. At this moment they still do not know who carried out these operations. Do not try to find justifications for the aggression. The aggression was aimed at controlling the Arab nation and undermining the strong shout which was raised at the dawn of 1 September Revolution in 1969. The aggression was aimed at destroying the Arab nation and guaranteeing the existence of the Israelis in the Arab region. The Arab nation must be occupied to effectively ensure the existence of the Israelis in the future and to put an end to the problem of so-called Judaism, so that Europe can get rid of the problem of Jews by establishing a state for them in the Arab nation and at the expense of the Arabs. Then in the future, the occupation of the Arab nation is plausible; the occupation of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, and Morocco is plausible. All these Arab countries and the states of the Arab peninsula can be occupied plausibly to ensure the existence of the Israelis in the future. Obviously, [word indistinct] several things out of the reality of its analysis and what it [word indistinct]. On 11 June 1977 at Darnah, I delivered a speech and I talked about what has now happened in 1986. People who listened then applauded and after that it was entered in the national register and it was not heard again. I will tell the radio to rebroadcast it during the coming few days to prove that what I said in 1977 has been proved now. I said that this desire to control Libya has been evident since the 18th Century.

In April 1805 when the United States attack took place — imagine it, against Darnah by the U.S. fleet; four U.S. destroyers shelled Darnah on April 1805 so that the United States could occupy Darnah and Tripoli — during that time did Berlin exist? And [words indistinct] or even the Palestinian cause? Or Al-Qadhdhafi? Or someone called Abu Nidal, or the presence of the Palestinian resistance, or the fact that there are operations against U.S. imperialism all over the world? The entire world hates the United States and fights it everywhere. If we have to pay the price for all operations against the United States this means that they have to attack us a hundred times every day. The whole world hates the United States and pursues it everywhere. Several operations against the United States will take place there. We are [word indistinct] for it. All peoples are now fighting against imperialism. Do we instigate every incident against the United States? [Words indistinct] tyranny, injustice is instigated by force because the United States, formerly composed of fifty countries has become one single state. We the Arabs are composed of 20 states and we are trying to become 21 states; and if we become 22 states, afterward we will be weak. As long as our number increases we will become weak. If the Arab nation was one nation the United States would not have dared to threaten Libya, Syria, or any Arab country. It has restricted the call for Arab unity which we have raised since the beginning of the revolution [words indistinct] for the establishment of Arab unity. There are those who are aware of the necessity of unity; I mean the necessity without which the Arabs will be harmed. This is the meaning of the word necessity in the Arabic language — a word which we utter thousands of times every day, we say necessary, necessary, necessary [word indistinct]. This is not related to [word indistinct]. If unity does not exist this will be harmful. Human beings need air; without air a person will come to harm. This is why we say something is necessary, when we say that Arab unity is necessary; this means that without it the Arab nation will be harmed. In fact this aggression is harmful; the occupation of Palestine is harmful; bombing Tunisia is harmful; bombing Lebonon is harmful; the Palestinian resistance and the Palestinian people who are being destroyed — all this is harmful to the Arab nation. Therefore, Arab unity is necessary. It will ward off this harm. We are not calling for unity for sentimental reasons but because it is necessary; consequently, the struggle should continue to achieve it. Even if we lose, and even if we make sacrifices to achieve this aim, we have done something right. If we are going to die, let us die. They strike us in our tents, in our homes, in our camps, and in our towns. They want to strike us — let them strike us. But we will fight. We will fight to change the Arab map and to establish Arab unity. Arab unity can be achieved through faith. We must enter into battle for the sake of establishing Arab unity whether peaceably or by war. This is because it is necessary. He who (?opposes it) only wrongs himself. For this nation wants to be united. The United States alone and Washington alone [words indistinct] by force. Bismark unified Germany, by force; Garibaldi unified Italy by Force; Mao Zedong unified China by force.

We are a divided nation which should be unified by whatever means. I call on all the living forces in the Arab nation to take

up arms and fight to change the map and unify the Arab nation. They must not show any respect to these false scepters and these submissive rulers and these borders which were designated by the British, Americans, French, and Italians. They were the ones who changed the map of the Arab homeland and created these states. They must be trodden underfoot. The rulers, scepters, and borders must all be trodden underfoot.

The aggression had its reasons: the desire to dominate the Arab nation and to destroy Libya as a country which instigates Arab unity and liberation and rejects the existence of the Zionist entity. We recognize nothing and we will fight and teach our sons and their sons how to fight against something called Israel. We do not [word indistinct] Israel.

We are with the Jews and we support the rights of Jews to live in peace and equality anywhere in the world. The French Jew must live in France. If he comes to Palestine, this would mean that France is persecuting Jews. We ally ourselves with the Jews against such persecution. If a group of Jews comes from Germany to Palestine, since they are Germans, this would mean that Germany is persecuting Jews and we must ally ourselves with them against this persecution. We side with the persecuted wherever they may be.

But we do not accept the establishment of an Israeli state on Arab soil. We will resist it until we destroy it. This is because its existence conflicts with our existence.

The United States has sent me its ambassador to the Vatican. He is a good man who supports the Arab cause. He is an ambassador to the Vatican and he wanted to give us an opportunity [words indistinct]. Italy mediated. The Italian ambassador came to me and so did the Italian Government and said to me: Please let him have 5 minutes. He came to me in the tent they described. He said: In fact the problem between you and us is not concerned with the Gulf of Sidra or the Palestine issue. We know that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan gulf. As regards Palestine, we cannot agree with you about it.

What is the cause of the conflict then, I asked him. He said the conflict first concerns Tunisia. Why Tunisia? He said: because of the succession to Bourguiba. Reagan says we must agree who should succeed Bourguiba. After Bourguiba what will Tunisia's destiny be? In fact, I scolded him and through him, I scolded his President. I told him first that Reagan cannot guarantee that he himself will be alive after Bourguiba goes. Who can guarantee that Reagan will not die before Bourguiba?

This is one point. The other point is that this constitutes an unbearable insult to the Tunisian people. Tunisia has its people who will decide the fate of their country after Bourguiba and after those who succeed him.

What right have you and I to consult behind the curtain on the future of Tunisia, as though Tunisia was a cow, as though it was a [words indistinct] cow? Who is to carry it, or look after it, or slaughter it? How can this be? Tunisia is a people, a people (?that does not need Reagan) to hold consultations on the future of Tunisia after Bourguiba. Indeed, I closed this door and told him: If you want tension to end...[Al-Qadhdhafi apparently changes thought] He said: Tension will end if you reach agreement with us on the future of Tunisia, the future of Chad, and the future of Egypt. At that time the [words indistinct] had fallen. I told him: If you want tension to end, you should not talk about Tunisia, Chad, and Egypt and you should not interfere in Tunisia, Chad, or Egypt. [Words indistinct] Why should you care what state Tunisia will be in after Bourguiba? Tunisia is an Arab state and we are more entitled to be concerned about it than you. We are Arabs and we are more entitled to be concerned about each other. And then there are [words indistinct].

Do we or the Tunisians, I told him, have the right to talk about the future of the United States after Reagan? I told him: This is an American nonsense and insolence which we do not accept, and we tell you to leave Chad, Egypt, and Tunisia and not to talk about these regions. Then (?they committed) the aggression, and said, by God, it was for the sake of the Gulf of Sidra. Well, the Gulf of Sidra problem ended. Then they committed aggression, saying: You have SAM-5 missiles. [Words indistinct] Does the Soviet Union have the right to attack us because I have intercontinental missiles? These missiles are a danger to the Soviet Union [words indistinct] constitutes a danger to the U.S. aircraft in the Mediterranean. All these battles around the SAM-5 and the Gulf of Sidra ended, and then they said it was because of the Berlin night club of which we had not heard and [words indistinct]. They indeed carried out a very insolent aggression.

If we had strategic aircraft which could reach London or New York, then on the same day we would have launched raids against these capitals as they launched raids against our capital. The issue is not just a raid which was carried out and finished. By God, if we had a force similar to theirs, then today we would be bombing and destroying their capitals. What do (?they think of us)? Not because there are justifications for stopping the war, stopping the war. [sentence as heard] If anyone commits aggression against you and your children in your house — if you have a force similar to his then you should reply, and reply twice as hard. If we had a military power, then on Apirl 15th we would not have hesitated to attack New York or London. This is a legitimate action and self-defense. But we are a small country which does not have the resources of the United States. Therefore, we will reserve our right to self-defense, (?as we have repeatedly said). When they launched the attack, we should have repelled them even if the whole of our people died.

Because of this, every Libyan should come forward, through the Basic People's Congress, to pay 200 dinars. Anyone who can pay it immediately should do so; those who cannot should pay it by installments even over a year. This is so that with this 100 million dinars we can buy rifles for 1 million Libyans.

Yesterday I learned that Darnah will remain an armed city because it is a target of U.S. aggression. Whenever there is a landing in an attempt to occupy positions on the Mediterranean, Darnah will be among these positions. They think that it is isolated. In 1805 they attempted to occupy it. A fierce battle took place in the streets of Darnah between us and the Americans, and they were defeated and they were expelled, and the evacuation treaty was signed on June 11th 1805. The second evacuation was on June 11th 1970.

This means that there was a continuous struggle. That is a state which wants to dominate the region. Libya is attractively located and it has a small population, so they believe that they can bring it under their control once more in order to use it in their strategy of aggression.

It follows that Libyan towns must be armed so that any future U.S. landing would be annihilated. Defense lines must also be built to protect everything on the coast, deep into the Jamahiriyah, so that we can fight indefinitely.

Concerning this subject, I tell you that if the United States persists in its provocations and encroachments, and when it becomes clear to the world that the operation is meant to humiliate and to encroach on Libya, then we must urgently convene the people's congresses to decide what must be done, to discuss the question of war. Because if we are to enter a war we must bear the consequences of war with a superpower. We should not be surprised by any destruction, but we must be fully happy and satisfied to fight in combat the infringement of national sovereignty, and the official state terrorism which the United States wants to impose in its desire to humiliate one of the peoples of the Arab nation.

Then the battle would effectively engulf all the Arab region and the Mediterranean. Masses from Africa, from the Arab homeland and from all over the world would participate with us in the fighting. As for the United States, it must realize that it is a cowardly state, avoiding entering into battle with us face to face. But we might force it into this and prevent it from attacking from a distance.

At the same time, if we decide on war we will have to destroy its fleet and bases in Europe and bear the responsibility for that, even if it takes nuclear weapons; it used them against Japan and Japan is now economically stronger than the United States. We have deserts and wide areas that would absorb many an atom bomb. We are not densely populated. As for the cities, we would leave the combatants in them and move out to the countryside and the suburbs which we would use for building farms and breeding livestock. We would then live as sultans; we would confront the United States while singing and dancing.

This is why I was extremly angry when people left their homes and switched off their lights. That is not right. It tell you: if we are to fight we must fight while dancing and singing, and if we are to die we will die with joy. If you are to die, whether frightened or not, you will die when you must.

But there is a tremendous challenge and great resistance and our streets will be shining with lights. Let the bombs hit the generators; only then will the lights go out. So what? We were expecting the attack on Bab al-'Aziziyah and still the lights were left on, and as some construction and repair work was being carried out, there were some searchlights; but even lights in the houses were on, as normal, until they hit them with some bombs, when some lights were smashed and wires were cut. The lights went out in some parts of house only as a result of the shelling. We challenged and everything had to stay normal. We do not leave our houses, and when we leave them we only leave them to go out demonstrating. The time that Bab al-'Aziziyah, was shelled — at 0200 — should be taken as a time to organize demonstrations of challenge, defiance and to demand arms. We do not leave the cities.

The Americans [word indistinct]. If we decided to take out the children and grandmothers to stay outside the cities, the rest of us, men and women who can carry arms, should stay in the buildings, the streets, and holiday resorts in order to fight, whether the fighting is face to face fighting, fighting a seaborne landing or air raids. If they decide, however, to use intercontinental missiles, then we should use some other means to fight. We have some horrifying means to use against the Americans but we have not authorized their use yet. The Americans must understand that they are facing a stubborn challenger and they will never find respite in their war against us. They must also understand that they have only one course — to recognize our rights and to negotiate with us on equal footing, as their bombs and their huge weaponry will not frighten us. At the end is only death, and we are ready to die while saying "no".

However, our leadership of pan-Arabism, the Arab revolution, and the international revolution — America claims that we have taken the revolution to its doors. Reagan said that they have created another Libya at his doorstep — he means Nicaragua. Our leadership of pan-Arabism and the Arab revolution, and our historic and brave resistance to imperialism and to NATO, has been baptized in blood, in the blood of our sons and the blood of our soldiers, and the Gulf of Sidra started to actually become a red gulf, as we said it would, because of the blood of the Libyan martyrs, the Libyan fighters, the soldiers of the Navy and Air Force, and the blood of the U.S. aggressors. We are continuing. As we said, our motto is always similar to what Churchill said to the Germans: We are waiting for you, so are the fish.

The position of [word indistinct] is in fact an immoral position. I would like to tell you that the immoral stand of the whore Thatcher [words indistinct] has no justification for aggression against Libya. Libya placed its resources at the disposal of Britain during World War II. The Libyans allied themselves with the British. They enabled them to defeat the Italians and the Germans. This was a favor presented by the Libyans to the British forces during World War II, until they were able to defeat Germany and Italy on Libyan soil. The Libyans allied themselves with the British during World War II and granted them all the facilities which enabled them to defeat the axis and the forces of the axis. This was a favor which Britain should have remembered. But as I told you, regarding the British prime minister — what sort of a person is she anyway — the issue is a moral one — she is not an honorable person and is not even good enough to repay favors; she is not good enough to lead a country like Britain. She made her country into a U.S. aircraft-carrier. The aircraft took off from aircraft-carriers in the sea and from Britain together. Therefore, the British isles became a U.S. aircraft-carrier. Therefore, it deserves to be called a U.S. aircraft-carrier. This is a shame and a humiliation inflicted by the British prime minister on her country. In books and newspapers and officially we will insist on calling it a U.S. aircraft-carrier until we see that it has been liberated and it is no longer an island which carries U.S. aircraft anymore.

That woman got in touch with King Hassan II and told him: I beg your friend Al-Qadhdhafi to save me because I am about to fall, by convincing his people to release the four British detainees and in return I will do him a political service. I cannot release the detained Libyans because of purely legal considerations, but I can do something political in the interest of Libya from now onwards. She did this through doctor, whose name...[Al-Qadhdhafi tries to remember the name] He came to me. King Hassan II telephoned me and conveyed this message and then the doctor and said the same thing [words indistinct] because he was the one who met with Thatcher.

I said alright for the sake of King Hassan and in view of her pleading and her saying that her fall was in the hands of Al-Qadhdhafi and that her success was in the hands of Al-Qadhdhafi. He could ease matters for me by releasing the four, she pleaded with King Hassan. We Arabs have gallantry and manners. However, we have come to realize in the end that the West is very mean and they are creatures that come somewhere between gorillas and pigs and human beings. In fact, they must not be respected as human beings. They are backward Berbers although they describe us as Berbers when in fact they are the Berbers. It became evident that they have no conventions nor ethics nor logic and cannot understand where right lies and where wrong lies.

However, I asked the people's congresses to release them and so they were released.

See now how this fallen woman has rewarded us. She allowed the Americans to use their bombers to attack us and to attack my house particularly. I mean, the entire operation was intended to kill Al-Qadhdhafi, who had done her this favor. She rewarded him by preparing the most sophisticated planes equipped with lasers which can steer bombs toward their targets.

See the morals of the English! See the morals of the British prime minister! See the decadence! When the aircraft were attacking from the British bases, the despicable king of Jordan was toasting Thatcher. He was in Britain at the time, and he has now crossed to his master, Israel's rabid dog Reagan, to lick his feet. And Reagan scorned him as he scorned Husni Mubarak before him, when he left him waiting for 3 days before seeing him. Reagan — God forbid it from you — was with three of his dogs at the [word indistinct] park, quite indifferent. He left him 2 or 3 days, cut off, then he kindly met him some time, as an insult to the Arabs, to Jordan and the people of Jordan, for its king to be degraded that way.

I ask that today, 11 June, we stage a noisy demonstration in order to spit — God forbid it from you — in the face of the despicable king and send cables to the fraternal people of Jordan and its forces, institutions and the Jordanian Army, its officers and soldiers, through teleprinters and the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in order to denounce Husayn's meeting with Israel's rabid dog Reagan. He shakes his hands while they are still dripping with the blood of our children, martyrs and soldiers.

They are Arabs who no longer have dignity and do not feel shame. They have lost everything and have become pigs. They no longer have dignity, pride or honor. And, indeed, since the occupation of Beirut, since the siege of Beirut and the attack against Beirut in 1982, in such a month the Arab regimes have ended up under the ruins of Beirut. They should have hidden themselves in shame, and the bottom of the earth would have been more appropriate for them than its surface. Since that time we have said that the Arab regimes, the Arab parties and the Arab armies have lost the reason for their existence, and only the Jamahiri [word indistinct] remains. It should officially replace them.

I want to say to the Arab armies and, the Arab revolutionary force, the Arab peoples, the workers, the peasants, the students, the small employees, and all the toilers in the Arab homeland, especially the ones who have weapons in their hands, that their governments have lost the justification for their existence, that their survival only records more shame on the Arab nation, and that the matter is now in their hands and the responsibility rests on their shoulders. They should advance in order to kill off the official Arab regimes who failed in the face of the U.S. raid to meet even at the foreign ministers level. And the Arab kings and presidents failed to hold an extraordinary meeting, while Europe met at all levels until it was able to [words indistinct] which was aborted by the Japanese people. And we greet the Japanese people and the leftist revolutionary force in Japan and ally ourselves with it in our joint struggle against imperialism, in order to defeat imperialism and remove the hegemony from the great people of Japan and remove the hegemony of the big powers, the dirty imperialists, from the world. But the Arab kings and presidents, and even their foreign ministers, failed to meet.

The Arabs looked very shameful to the world. These ministers. these rulers, councils and generals ought to hide themselves in shame and disgrace. The lieutenants, NCOs, troops, youths, the poor, the peasants, the wage-earners, the toiling workers and the junior civil servants must come forward to replace the defeated generals and the submissive puppet rulers.

On this day I make a strong appeal to them, on behalf of the Arab nation and its martyrs, on behalf of its threatened future and great past, to begin organizing their ranks in secret with a view to provoking the explosions that will change the Arab map, bring about Arab unity and ensure the emergence of the great Arab revolutionary progressive force in the Arab land.

This appeal will certainly fall on attentive ears. But the response might not come within a week, a month or even a year. The response to Al-Nasir's calls to us, the eternal and heroic battle of Algiers, the 1958 unity [between Syria and Egypt] and the revolution of 14 July 1958 [in Iraq] came in 1969 with the Al-Fatih Revolution. So I am sure that this appeal will be like an order to all the Arab revolutionary forces, both military and civilian, to begin secretly organizing their ranks in revolutionary committees. A day will come when they will say that the day when we addressed the Arab revolutionary forces was a historic day, 11 June, and the ranks began to be organized on that day. They will say in the future: we began organizing our ranks in response to that call on that remarkable day. For him who expects, tomorrow is near.

In reality, we would like to show the world that we are an oppressed people. In 1911 the Italians attacked us without justification. We were safe in our houses when they came to occupy

our soil; they massacred us and took us to Italy. I am now asking on behalf of the thousands of prisoners taken by Italy — where are they now? Where is their [word indistinct]? Where did they bury them? I am asking for the corpses of the thousand of Libyans and I will not drop this matter. In 1977, under orders from the United States, Al-Sadat launched an air attack on our cities, our villages, and our bases. At the beginning of 1986 France attacked us in the south of our country at the Dumah airport; they fought us in Chad. Its forces are still there creating a state of war for us on our southern borders.

European countries go to Africa. They say they have a right to fight on the borders of another African state. What is this nonsense? If France is fighting in Chad, we have a right to fight in Chad. [Word indistinct] In 1986, immediately after the invasion of France, the United States — a superpower — attacked us; Britain attacked us; Italy and Spain lent their facilities. In reality there is the question of thanks to France because it did not allow the aircraft to cross its skies, yet I do not thank France. On the contrary, France is required to justify the immoral and contradictory stand in its permanent seat in the United Nations because it knows that a superpower attacked a small independent state which only had aircraft which will cross its own skies. France should take responsibility for international security as a country which was given a permanent seat on the Security Council after World War II. Its veto immediately informed the Security Council that night that there was a dangerous aggression and that peace in the Mediterranean was threatened. What is this immoral stand by France? From the part of this [word indistinct] we should have informed [word indistinct] we should have said leave your house, there is an attack on your house. Huge aircraft supplied with laser beams are ready to attack your house to destroy you and your family. Italy knew that there was to be an attack against Al-'Aziziyah gate. It was aimed at destroying Al-Qadhdhafi. Spain, France, and Britain knew what the U.S. planes were aiming to do. These people have got no morales. Should we thank them? I will not thank them.

On the contrary, we despise them and we consider that they have no morals.

If the Italian prime minister is, as they say, a socialist and a democrat and a friend to Arabs, and if he is conscientious, why did he not inform me even by telephone and tell me: An attack is planned on your house? The United States will attack. Why did the Spanish prime minister not [warn me] if he has any morals, and since we ate and drank together in the Island of Palma de Majorca, even for the sake of friendship and acquaintanceship?

Perhaps they were considering their own interests. [Word indistinct] They should think about their interests with the Arab nation and with Libya. Billions [currency not specified] are earned from Libya by Italian companies. They will be deprived of them. France will be deprived. The NATO West will be deprived. Japan will be deprived. From now on, regarding the clothes in the markets and those you are already wearing, any Libyan who wears clothes made in Japan, Western Europe, or the United States will be wearing the shroud of our martyred sons, the martyrs of our people. If the Libyans are still eating food imported from Western Europe, then they are eating zaqqum [an infernal tree with exceedingly bitter fruit mentioned in the Koran]. Do you know what zaqqum tastes like? It is eaten by the inhabitants of hell. It is zaqqum. Anyone who drinks anything that comes from Europe is drinking ghislin, hell's Ghislin — pus of the infidel.

God be praised, this is a chance to [words indistinct] of Europe. They are the ones who benefit from us. Their companies, their workers, and their unemployment which they put on our shoulders; their deficit budgets which we support with billions. We do not need anything. (?They) have the complex of the space stations and the nuclear stations. What is the matter with you Libyans? What do you have which makes you need these countries? You pay billions to these countries. The U.S. cruisers which they are threatening us with, and the missiles — they cost $1 billion, equivalent to 300 million Libyan dinars. Can you imagine a wall [word indistinct] in a radio studio, in a new building, there are things which we can live without (?if the circumstances necessitated that). [Words indistinct) 300 million, 400 million, 500 million Libyan dinars which can build a number of cruisers like the cruisers with which they threatened your existence let alone your independence. Your existence is threatened by these cruisers. Why are we paying these billions? No reason. I'll tell you now.

We must decide to deprive Western Europe, Japan, and the United States and severely punish them so as to bring them to their knees and make them say: We wish the past days would come back. We beg you, you our Libyan masters, forgive us and forgive our companies. Unemployment has escalated; buy our goods, let our companies operate in your country, sell to us. We have stopped selling them anything. Even the oil. To hell with them, we must not sell it. Anything I want [words indistinct] We can live as we did in the past.

They rail against us and say: We will fight Libya economically and we will punish it and we will stop selling it butter. If there are some bourgeois who have always been submissive and who, after the raids, [words indistinct] and say we are submissive and pledge independence, they and the imperialists may go to hell.

When I go just a few steps into the bourgeois quarter, I find that the people know nothing about butter and cheese from the Netherlands, Denmark, and the EEC and they have never used them.

Why should we pledge the future of the nation and the future of the revolution on the needs of a few bourgeois people, bourgeois men and their wives. The bourgeois used to go out on every occasion and every week to buy a new dress. Let the bourgeois pass [words indistinct] Cuban. Let them pass [words indistinct] America. They brought out about 20 million more Cubans [words indistinct]. Let the dogs go to America.

The bourgeois are dogs. They go along with the stray dogs. The stray dogs eat the remains of the food of the Jews and Christians. The bourgeois among you live on the (?products of the) Europeans. Let him go and live on the (?products of the) Europeans.

By God, I will personally intervene tomorrow to permit any Libyan bourgeois who want to run after the smell of the Jews and

Christians and eat their butter and drink their wine to leave. We will allow him to go. Let them go in a column to the Belgian Embassy which represents U.S. interests or to the other Western embassies. We will allow them to go. [passage indistinct]

Adam and his wife were living in paradise but they did not like it and sought other pleasures. They fell to earth in misery. [Words indistinct] to toil until doomsday.

Libya now is paradise. It has glory and pride. It has been renamed the Great Jamahiriyah after all that glory, because it was subjected to the NATO offensive, NATO [word indistinct] the earth. A small country boldly faced the machine guns. Indeed, the United States (?covered) the Russian missiles; it destroyed them and jammed them. We did not use one missile. We resisted with machine guns. An ordinary soldier, resisting with machine guns.

Can there be greateness more great than this? We faced up to NATO with machine guns. We turned the skies of Tripoli into an inferno. [Words indistinct]

As I have told you, they prepared (?33) planes; only 8 of them remained safe. The others, thanks be to my God who sent soldiers you could not see, fell in squadrons as they came from the sea in the north. Every time, only 7 returned, or 8 or 10. The last raids took place at 2 o'clock at Bab al-'Aziziyah. They told them: You cannot do it. It is hell there. So they dropped their bombs in the sea and went back.

Libya was called great beacuse of this glory, great because it repulsed the attack of NATO and the attack of the United States. The United States, against which the Soviet Union is measuring itself — which one is the strongest? — attacked us by the decision of its president. The Israelis (?told) him: Rid us of Al-Qadhdhafi, the Arabs, Arab unity, and the future of the Arabs. The future of the Arabs must end; only Israel's future must live on. After all this it was imperative for Britain, a great country to agree; even Italy and Spain gave bases to the U.S. fleet in order to carry out its attack on Banghazi. The aircraft-carriers came out from Italian ports and returned to them. (?What was the matter with Italy?) and what is the difference between this and the Graziellі campaign. (?Why did Italy do this?) [Words indistinct] One day we might take thousands of Italians [words indistinct].

Italy destroyed our countries. [Words indistinct]. Germany gave the Israelis (?compensation). They were compensated by Adenauer — Adenaeur was only there yesterday. Nazi Germany never did it; it was the contemporary new Germany which compensated the Jews, the Israelis. It was Germany which helped them to gain strength. [Words indistinct] The Germans compensated them. The Italians must compensate the Libyans otherwise the war between us and them is still on.

We do speak up, whether in Banghazi or Jabal al-Akhdar, and state that we want peace in the Mediterranean, Arab-European interests should be preserved and developed, and cooperation should be developed, but we do not accept having U.S. bases, which hit us, stationed in these countries. The Italian prime minister made a speech and stated that Al-Qadhdhafi had spoken with anger, rancor, and religious fanaticism. Well, Well [words indistinct].

There is no understanding between us and them. As for Italy, (?if it wants) to preserve its interests, we welcome that. However, if it allows U.S. bases on its soil to attack us, we do not accept this. [Words indistinct] They knew at least there was an aggression, and that it was against Al-Qadhdhafi's house. [Words indistinct] We are going to deprive them. We have in the forthcoming economic plan, in the coming period, projects to the value of 12 billion Libyan dinars, that is, $36 billion, of which Europe and Japan must be deprived. All these billions would have gone to Europe. Italian, Spanish, German, British, Japanese, American, Dutch, Belgian and [words indistinct] were going to benefit. All these countries and firms were going to benefit from the $36 billion, which were to be spent on agrarian reform, light industries, heavy industries, oil, gas, exploitation of power stations, education, health, transportation, maritime transport, railways, electronuclear power, and the information and service sectors. For all this we are going to spend $36 billion. All of this would have, undoubtedly, gone to Western Europe, the United States, and Japan had it not been for the U.S. aggression against Libya. The U.S. aggression against Libya, with Europe's collusion, has burned $36 billion which would have gone into the pockets of West Europeans and their firms. We must, however, deprive them. We are the power and we have the power. Who is going to lose? Was it Libyan firms which were going to take $36 billion from Eruope or Europe that was going to take such a sum from us? As for the railway lines, let them not be built! If they have to be built then we will build them ourselves. We will call in China. We will give these billions to the Soviet Union, to Eastern Europe, Austria, Yugoslavia, China and those countries which stood by us. These are the countries to take our billions.

As for Europe we must prohibit everything from it, and — God be thankful, — it was all due to you, the mosque. You know the story of the man who went to pray on the spur of the moment, and found the mosque closed. Originally we had no intention of cooperating with the crusaders, the rancorous and vile Atlanticists. They are our enemies; they are the ones who sow the seeds of all our problems in Africa and in the Arab countries. They have colonized us without justification. They came at dawn in 1911, hitting us with warships while we were in mudhouses in Tripoli, Banghazi and Darnah. [Words indistinct] Is this logical? The Libyan people knows what [words indistinct] in 1911 [words indistinct] even Turkey; it has U.S. bases, and all the U.S. bases were used in this aggression. We must take a stand on this. It is our friend; it is welcome, but you must differentiate between the Italian people, the peoples of West Europe, the American people and the Turkish people, and between the regimes, parties and armies and officials ruling them.

I greet the Italian people, a friendly people. I salute the Spanish people; they staged demonstrations that Arabs could not stage, except in Sudan, Jordan, Tunisia, South Yemen and Syria. Those were the countries where demonstrations were staged, demonstrations of anger and clashes in Tunisia and Jordan. You have seen what the people of Sudan did. Americans were killed in Morocco, Tunisia, and in Sudan. Americans were attacked and killed. Some of them were killed with knives. Italian youths attacked Americans from the Navy, killing one in Naples.

We must realize that we are friends and I am a friend of the Italian people, the people of Lampedusa, Sicily, Pantellaria, and

I hope that those people will be independent and get out of the Atlanticist hegemony, if the Italian state offers Sicily to the hell of America. It is indeed a hell. Nuclear missiles stationed in Sicily! [Words indistinct] We want peace for the people of Sicily, and therefore they must expel the U.S. bases so that they have peace.

We hit and shelled Lampedusa with missiles and destroyed the telecommunications station belonging to the U.S. Sixth Fleet because Lampedusa was used in the aggression against us. The Italian state offered Lampedusa to the Americans and sacrificed the peace of 5,000 Italians, 5,000 Italians because some of them are of Arab origin and are therefore despised. Italy, the Italian state, wants to eliminate the Sicilian people and the peoples of Lampedusa and Pantellaria because those islands are Arab islands and oppressed. That is the cause of the separatist movements in those islands, where there are indeed persecuted people, and the new world war will destroy them because the U.S. bases are stationed in their lands on orders from the Italian state.

We are friends of those peoples. The people of West Germany love us and are with us. You have seen the demonstrations they started. America is very, very much hated. The Germans and the West European peoples hate the Americans even more than [word indistinct] who went to kiss Reagan's shoes, and the other Arabs. We must decide a punishment for them; a punishment for these governments, these parties and regimes, and we must ally ourselves with the peace movement, the new alternative and the Green Movement, and the new democratic people's mass force, the new alternative in Europe. We must ally ourselves with them. We must not help the imperialist institutions because they would get strong at the expense of the masses and the toilers.

You saw the British people and you saw the messages which I received from the American people. An American woman who does not know us, nor we her, contacted me and told me: They will attack you. She said: They will attack on the weekend. I said that this may be propaganda or psychological warfare. She said: I love you and I am sincere and you should take care because they are about to attack your house. I said that that could have been psychological warfare by U.S. intelligence. That was a woman whom we did not know. Look at the messages I received from the United States.

But the military machine — the capitalist class and the party establishment — ruling West Europe should be punished. We should now impose sanctions as we are strong — strong in fighting and strong in our economy. We should put forward to the people's committees in the (?same area) a huge project located between the town of Al-Bayda and the town of Darnah which will take up 100,000 dairy cows. Libya only needs 34,000 dairy cows. This project situated between the two towns will take 100,000 cows. That will yield three times Libya's milk requirement. We will export two-thirds of the output. We will manufacture cheese. [passage indistinct]

It is now a vacuum; there are only seven people living on every square kilometer. The project will produce milk sufficient for the area and for (?Libya). We will export. Each one of you Libyans who [words indistinct] vegetables, parsley, here is the land: Go and cultivate it. Have someone acting on your behalf to market your surplus produce. As for the state's production, this will be exported abroad. All the output of the poultry stations should be exported. Even the cattle stations — each one of you should have cattle, breeding a Maltese goat or a camel or a cow. Even the milk produced by the cattle breeding stations should be exported. We export in order to compensate for the war. The state's capabilities should be used for building arms, factories and strategic matters.

There is no state which distributes its budget, saying take this as a salary, take this as assistance, take this as a grant, take this [words indistinct] tourism, take this to buy [words indistinct], take this to buy an electrically-operated wheelchair because you are handicapped. In New York there are tens of thousands of people who are homeless and live in the streets; they have their babies in the streets. But the money is spent on destroyers and aircraft-carriers. [Word indistinct] the poor people [passage indistinct] the detonation of the atomic bomb. [Words indistinct] to help the poor; the poor (?must) beg (?so that we can have) the atomic bomb. They die in the streets. They live in the sewage tunnels. The state does not care for the individual [words indistinct] but it is (?respected). It can [words indistinct] the Arabs with the Israelis, because they have atomic bombs and aircraft. The Israeli citizen [words indistinct] if you die you die, and if you live you live.

This is your land and you must cultivate it. Also, there is another advantage, for you Libyans. The state will no longer compete against you in the market. The foreigners will no longer compete against you in the market. Fill the market with your own personal products. You farm owners satisfy the needs of your family and bring the surplus products to the market. If there are tourists or others who buy from the markets then they will buy your own products. This is better than marketing the products of a public project — if the latter markets its produce for 5 [currency not specified] and your produce has cost you 10 then the project will sell its produce and take the market from you. No; the public project should export. You should export dates, melons — all these products are in demand. [Passage indistinct] and export it.

The cement factories which we have, their capacity and productive capability do not exist in the Mediterranean states. (?They are idle) and produce little. These should be operating at full capacity and exporting. [Words indistinct]

On the other hand I suggest to you barter: As of the new year [words indistinct] you buy rice. Bring two sacks of wheat and here is a sack of rice. Here are sacks of barley, give me a sack of rice. Give me two sacks of wheat and here is a sack of Farina flour from Australia. [Words indistinct] this should apply even to sugar, tea, cloth, and all imported goods. If you want them, take what is available but through barter. [Words indistinct] as to money, we no longer need it [words indistinct] give me rice to the value of money. [Words indistinct] If your farm or your workshop is producing then you have money. But if you have printed paper from a bank, it is no longer worth anything. [Word indistinct] the one who has a sack of money [words indistinct] I propose this to you in barter and I know that the toilers will be with me in this program. The revolutionaries will also be with me in this program. The bourgeoisie, God willing, will leave tomorrow for the hell of the United States and Western Europe [words indistinct].

All the socialist (?regimes are) with us and have all the capabilities. All Asia, and Africa, are with us. They are all with us, why should we leave them? Cars? If we want to buy cars we buy cars from [word indistinct]. God willing, from any eastern country [words indistinct]. By God they hit us with bombs and we give them (?billions). [Words indistinct] 2 billion Libyan dinars, that is $6 billion (?iron capacity) we used to give to Western companies [words indistinct]. Listen you Europeans, companies: Die of grief and envy! (?Complain] to your governments and spit on Reagan who has sacrificed the interests of Europe — sacrificed these billions in return for his caprice and his wish to dominate the earth and his hatred of the Arabs. We shall present a file on Reagan, we are preparing the documents now. He cannot dispute that he was in the Gestapo, cooperated with Hitler, and participated in killing thousands of Jews. Then in order to conceal this past he went to Hollywood as an actor to represent the Israeli intelligence and he was a Mosad agent at the time. And he is sacrificing the Americans throughout the whole world to satisfy his sick caprices. All the U.S. companies will be deprived of the railways project which cost $6 billion and of the electric power station project which they are competing for. Normally there are stations and not one station. [passage indistinct]

We are punishing them. They saw where their interests are and changed their policies. As for the [word indistinct] Arab regimes, we are telling them in advance that they will definitely collapse. God willing, we will celebrate the collapse of Mubarak every year. The popular revolution is coming. We are instigating it. All the Arab military men, from the ocean to the Gulf, are listening to me. The youths are listening to me. I call on you to rise in a revolution. This is because their regimes have failed and are paralyzed and have brought shame and humiliation on the Arab nation. They must be erased by fire, blood and fire, and not by (?shame). They must understand [passage indistinct].

The Jews must understand that we are with them and we will be their allies against Zionism. They must achieve their rights in their countries, and they should not be thrown into this hell. [Name indistinct] said to them: You Jews must go away immediately and [word indistinct] the state of Israel. [passage indistinct]

Palestine is dangerous, a graveyard, a graveyard for the Jews. It is better if you leave it. We, the Arabs, one day, will close this graveyard because it constitutes a danger to us. Not [word indistinct] you. We are against those who occupied Palestine. The Jews might be the closest people to us. Therefore, we struggle with the Jews to fulfill their rights in any country in the world. [Words indistinct] in Palestine. Palestine is a graveyard. Why do they throw the Jews into the graveyard? The Jews should live in every homeland in which they exist. [Words indistinct] in Palestine the graveyard? [passage indistinct]

Cueta and Melilla are a shame. The Moroccan youth should rise in a revolution in Cueta and Melilla to liberate them from the Spaniards, who allied themselves against us [words indistinct]. They ignored our joint culture, joint interests, and joint history. [sentence indistinct]. The Spanish military pride does not accept the independence of Cueta and Melilla. This means that Moroccan and Arab military have no pride, and accept the occupation of Cueta and Melilla. [sentence indistinct].

If there is one [word indistinct] Arab nation, then tens of aircraft would not have passed over Tangier and in front of the Algerian coast, and over Tunisia, and (?over) Egypt. In fact I am [words indistinct] participated in the aggression against Libya.

How did dozens of aircraft cross between Europe and Arab countries [words indistinct] between Spain and North Africa? [Words indistinct] dozens of aircraft took off. [Passage indistinct] to defend our homes [passage indistinct]. The ruling institution is still the same. [passage indistinct] The Turkish people are friendly people, but the people should now unite and [words indistinct]. I would [words indistinct] the group of [word indistinct] of South Angola, UNITA, a terrorist. It [word indistinct] its president, the free man. [passage indistinct].

Nicaragua comprises independent terrorist groups. America trains and arms terrorist bands and infiltrates them through [word indistinct] to Libya. [passage indistinct]. We should meet and decide the way [word indistinct] with courage. We should present historical examples. There will be a turning point in the history of mankind afterwards. It will not go calmly. If one is strong and one is weak they cannot live together.

Either they are all strong or all weak. Therefore, we are looking for power. We are serious in alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist community so as to strike a balance. We followed neutrality and we did everything for nonalignment and neutrality; obviously neutrality does not provide you with water if the nonalignment organization does not protect its members, what is there in it? What shall we do with it? Seek its blessing? This is a neutral state, it was attacked by a superpower which is in alliance with other superpowers. The nonalignment organization did not provide any protection. Therefore, we have not benefited from nonalignment, then let it go to hell.

We must open the doors of our universities to the students expelled in Jordan, Tunisia or any other Arab country persecuted by their governments because of their participation in demonstrations of wrath against the U.S. invasion. They must come to us by any means, overt or covert. We must give them preference over our sons. They must have priority in our universities and schools. Let them hear this call.

We are responsible for all the persecuted and expelled Arab students. And not just students. Every persecuted Arab can come to our country.

If we are to die then let us die; if the [word indistinct] are determined to kill us, they can kill us because they possess all the means to do so. But we can challenge them. We can stage a heroic battle without precedent.

Our paradise does not belong to (?America) so that it can kill us. We decide [words indistinct]. We must be brave. We are not afraid of anything. [Words indistinct] we do not flee the towns, we do not panic or do anything. If they land on the shores, they will find before them 1 million Libyan fighters and they will inevitably be annihilated. If they fire their missiles, we will give them the opportunity to do so until they run out of missiles and then we will come out to fight them. If it is a matter of sabotage, we will commit acts of sabotage. If they want to destroy the

world, then we will destroy the world. If they want to destroy the Mediterranean, we will destroy the Mediterranean.

We will do all that until they realize that this is a nation which should be respected. Negotiations should be held with it and they should abide by their limits. But if they want to attack us [words indistinct] we must bring on their ruination.

We must live in the world in respect. If we know that we live persecuted and without respect, then we must destroy this world. Let it go to hell. We must depart this world quickly but like martyrs.

The Libyan citizen who has any sense of patriotism thinks of how to work the land and live off it. Brokerage and trickery [word indistinct] are no longer acceptable. A day might come when [words indistinct]. The Jabal al-Akhdar area is a heaven. All these oases are paradises. The great artificial river, God willing, will be completed. God willing, production of the huge 4 meter radius pipes will begin in September. We have laid the cornerstone of the plant in Brikah. God willing, it will begin production next September. After that, God willing, the water will reach the spacious areas covered by the first stage. Probably after 2 years from that the second stage will be completed. Then we will have paradise and we will not need anything from abroad. We can dispense with all of them.

I have forgotten to mention Greece. Greece is a friendly country. It has a European government that has taken a stand better than that of any Arab country, and has been punished. They give to Italy, France, Germany, Britain and America but they deprive Greece. If the Greek bid is 20 and the Western companies' bids are 15 [units not specified], we must accept the Greek bid even if it is 20. Greece, Yugoslavia and Austria are all European countries.

The attitude of Greece was (?great) and at the popular level as well. This is the reason which made us refrain from hitting the island of Crete in fact — the Americans are in Crete. We did not hit it like we did Lampedusa, where the Italians are. We did not hit it because it is not right to kill its people for the sake of the American criminals. God willing, in 2 years' time Greece will leave NATO and expel the U.S. bases. Greece gave an example that should be followed. All the countries of Western Europe should expel the U.S. bases. If they decide to stay within NATO they are free to do so — that will entail special arrangements which are privately theirs. As for the U.S. aggression being launched from the territory of a particular country, and as for U.S. aircraft taking off from a particular country, then this means that that country launched the aggression — it is as if Italy itself or Spain itself had actually launched an aggression against us.

As for someone who died in the Gulf who was a sailor or a pilot, or someone who happened to be at his post when a bomb fell on him, or someone who has 4 wives and 1000 goats [words indistinct] — how can you compare these people? How can you compare a sailor in the navy who has nothing but his salary — he is poor and was martyred for the sake of Libya — he was martyred [words indistinct], and a capitalist who got rich with the money of the Libyans in an illicit way. Poor men do not marry many wives. [Words indistinct] and steal from the Libyan budget to get married — his wife is the wife of all Libyans [words indistinct].

The Egytian attitude, of course, which should be taken into consideration, is worse. The Egyptian Government should understand that it went beyond its limit. In 1977 it attacked us by order of the United States and it has now joined their ranks. If the United States attacks us, Egypt attacks us: What is the difference between Egypt and the United States in this case? The agent Egyptian regime recognized the enemy. Their spies came with aircraft guiding instruments. Is this not, by God, [words indistinct]. Let the Egyptian brothers, the Egyptian people, hear what I am saying. [Words indistinct] Your government sent spies, one by one, carrying instruments for guiding aircraft into Libyan territory. Did we do it? Did we send a Libyan with instruments for guiding aircraft, a Libyan spy, to Egypt? The Libyans who went to Egypt went to liquidate Libyans. Libyans against Libyans. It does not concern the Egyptians. We continue with this and this is the resolution of the Libyan people. Each people is free to (?liquidate) its enemies. Did we, dear Egyptian brothers, send Libyan spies with instruments and ask them to spy on Egypt in the interest of the U.S., Russia, or Libya? We did not. Look at your government, it sent Egyptian spies to be executed and to be sacrificed — them and their families — in order to implement U.S. orders.

The U.S. maneuvers carried out in Egyptian territory were applied to Libya and Egypt. This is in fact a state, a regime, which has exceeded the limit and has become a danger to our security and the future of the Arab nation. This should be taken into consideration by the entire Arab nation and by Libyans in particular. Since the issue of terrorism is on the agenda of the world, let Egypt then train the terrorists, let the United States train terrorists, let Britain protect the terrorists, and let Germany protect the terrorists. They protect them [words indistinct] Those who are responsible fr the explosions in Syria are the Muslim brothers trained in West Germany, in the United States, and in Britain. The ones we caught in the building said the attack was against Bab al-'Aziziyah. Rasberry! What is Bab al-'Aziziyah? Did they attack Bab al-'Aziziyah? They were (?hiding) in a building and then one of them came and informed on the others and we caught them. Where did they train? Where did they get the weapons from? They were trained in Britain, trained in America. All right, since any place from which terrorists set out should be attacked, we will attack, with our own means, any traitor to the revolutionary Arab regimes who trains in any state. We do not have an aircraft-carrier but we do have suicide (?teams). So, let them know that there is mutual deterrence and that nothing is useful but recognition of the rights of others and sitting down with them to end the problems so that the world may live in peace.

If they had the power and could strike without anyone striking at them, then they would continue and control the world. I have not reached the point of saying to you: That is it, we must convene the emergency Basic People's Congresses and we must decide the way by which we die and live. This point might come. It depends on what these vile and dirty persons will do. The picture might not be as bad as that. I have drawn the worst picture. The way we die — this is what we should decide. But

death might be to the United States and not us. We might live victoriously, as Vietnam and its people were victorious. We might fight the United States for tens of years. But we have to forget things like seaports, airports, power stations, factories, and coastal bases. They can destroy all these things with their missiles. But we can hit the United States; we can smash its mouth; we can exhaust it; and we can make it see reason. A war like this might end with the unity of the Arab nation — a revolutionary Jamahiri unity — and the United States will lose completely.

We are uniting the Arab nation. If the United States helps us in uniting the Arab nation, then this unity will be a friend to the United States. If the USSR is the one who helps to unite the Arab nation, then this unity will be a friend to the USSR. Our enemy is whoever stops the establishment of our unity. We will unite in spite of our enemy, and all our enemies will lose.

It might happen. I do not like — in fact no one likes — war. I know its effects, especially with a superpower like this. Someone might say: He is asking and looking for war. Never. This is not bravery. Declaring war is not bravery. Bravery is standing firm in a war when it is declared and forced on you, and by accepting it when it is forced on you and by not escaping from it. Any coward can declare war. Bravery is not in guaranteeing the end of the war and in bragging and saying: We will be victorious. Bravery is presenting all the possibilities to the fighters. Victory or defeat will depend on their bravery and resources.

I hope that no war will occur in the whole world or in the Mediterranean, and no world war will occur. I know that a world war would be a disaster. I do not hope for war with a superpower. Is it reasonable for a small country to seek war with a superpower? But if they try to humiliate us, then we should fight them. We fight them and we forget everything. We forget our lives as a whole and accept martyrdom, and we will be victorious. After that we will live again.

The aircraft carriers cannot enter the desert. Their field of action is limited. If they strike with missiles, a missile might go astray in a mountain, valley, desert, or in one of our sand hills and it might not even explode — any missiles, even an intercontinental one.

Suppose the United States has a free hand in the world and is perpetrating all these trivialities. The maximum it can provide could be contained. When the United States lands on the coast it should be burned; its soldiers should become roasted sheep — and eating them afterward is permitted. If it wants to annihilate us let it annihilate us [words indistinct]. They plotted against us and they attacked our homes. If we had had aircraft which could reach New York on 15 April we would not have hesitated to attack London and New York; but we did not have aircraft carriers or [word indistinct] bases. Not because we do not deserve [word indistinct], no, because we are a small country and we have certain capabilities.

The Arab nation should have replied with war against the United States and Britain. It should have boycotted the United States and Britain. The cowardly rulers failed to take this positive action. But they have determined their own end by this stance at the hand of their army, their youth, and their peoples [words indistinct]. Our leadership of the Arab revolution as I have told you and told the Arab masses, our resistance against imperialism [word indistinct] with blood and nothing after that. [Words indistinct] on the personal and public levels more than this attack. Never before throughout world history has the official state residence of a person's home been attacked by a superpower state. [Words indistinct] Al-Qadhdhafi's home should be bombarded. Right, how did you leave your homes? I have only one house and they thought that they had destroyed it. They turned all their bombs into smoke. [Words indistinct] the 2d month of 1986, and especially made it for Al-Qadhdhafi. [Passage indistinct] made in the 2d month of 86, they brought it from Britain and dropped it by plane on Al-'Aziziyah gate. They were made especially for this purpose. May God defeat them, and God's hand is stronger than theirs. Their bombs turned into smoke. Even the soldiers who were guarding me were standing all about and were fighting on top of buildings, they were brave and they were not hit by any shrapnel. One cut his tongue that is all — a soldier. Two heavy bombs exploded, one in front of him and one behind him. Even the barrack where they were was bombed. You wouldn't believe anyone could still be alive if you had seen it. He cut his tongue, that is all. This is only [words indistinct] but surely there is a bomb which in fact exploded. But the angels are stronger than the United States and than all this fury.

This may be mere talk, but on the other hand, it may be that history, the future [words indistinct]. In April 1805 no one could have thought that the battle will be fought again with the same warships and the same navy against the same country in 1986. Imagine! After nearly 200 years. They attacked us in April in Darnah with their warships. They brought someone called Ahmad Karamanli from Egypt — a nobody — and declared in Darnah that he had become the ruler of Libya. When Darnah resisted them, they were slaughtered when they landed on the coast [words indistinct]. During April and May they occupied Darnah and declared Karamanli the ruler, and he handed them 200 American prisoners of war in Tripoli where they were captured.

But in May, help for Darnah came from various parts of Libya. The battle was waged and after 11 days they were defeated. Karamanli the shameless ran to Darnah harbor to beg (Eaton), the commander of the U.S. campaign, to evacuate him with the rest. He said to (Eaton): Did I not bring you the Arabs who killed (?me Americans)? Did I not bring you agents? Did I not hand Darnah and Libya over to you? Did I not make it easy for you to enter Libya [words indistinct]? The American commander replied: I have no time for you. Then one of their soldiers [words indistinct] the supplies. A month earlier Karamanli was the ruler over all Libya [words indistinct]. The bourgeoisie and the agents wanted the same thing and asked to be saved: Save us! How can you leave us behind? The Americans said that they would save their soldiers first. They left them to be captured by the Arabs and left them at the mercy of the Arabs [words indistinct].

This the fate of those who cooperate with the United States. Look! About 200 years later the aggression is repeated. Go back to what I told you in Darnah on 11 June 1977. I do not want to say something that you do not take in and understand. We should appreciate our responsibility. This is our destiny. We want the

well-being of ourselves and the well-being of mankind. We want to liberate ourselves and live in peace and security on our land.

There were children — imagine, our children were asleep in their homes and they did not know that while they slept modern aircraft equipped with lasers and the biggest bombs came to hit the children while they were asleep. The children were in a deep sleep and were asleep beside their mothers but they did not know that there were aircraft in the air — that destruction was on its way. These dogs are still using the excuse that we are terrorists. Are we terrorists? We defend Palestine, our land, and our freedom. On the contrary, we give our money to the Palestinian people and the Palestinian resistance so that they can escalate their operations. Any European state which recognizes the Israeli enemy should pay the price because Israel is our enemy. Wherever the Palestinians go, the enemy is in pursuit.

The Palestinians have a right to resist in every field. (?Wherever there is a Zionist presence) it should be resisted. The Israelis [words indistinct]. We hit wherever there is a Zionist presence.

Yes, he is an enemy occupying my land. [Words indistinct] the Palestinian people are an oppressed people. Why do they not [words indistinct]. Because they are spiteful and crusaders and antisemitic. The Arabs are semitic. Europe is antisemitic. The parties and parliamentary establishments and capitalism of Europe are antisemitic and anti-Islam and very hateful. They adopt the American attitude and do not adopt the Palestinian attitude. The Palestinians are an oppressed people. [Words indistinct] The struggle goes on and, God willing, we await [words indistinct].

[Video shows Al-Qadhdhafi, wearing a military uniform, seated behind two microphones throughout the speech. Speaking in colloquial Arabic, Al-Qadhdhafi refers from time to time to a stack of papers in front of him. He occasionally shifts position behind the microphones causing poor audio reception. The broadcast was in black and white throughout]

Demonstrations Held, Effigies Burned

LD112222 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Immediately after the brother leader of the revolution addressed his important speech to the Libyan Arab masses and the masses of the Arab nation, huge popular demonstrations took place on the streets in various municipalities throughout the Jamahiriyah.

In the municipality of Tripoli, thousands of people gathered in a demonstration in Green Square, where effigies representing the traitor Husayn and the two child murderers, Reagan and Thatcher, were burned. The Arab ambassadors participated in this mass demonstration, where they were handed protest notes from the gathered masses.

[Video shows blurred pictures of mass demonstration in Tripoli showing large numbers of Libyans shouting slogans; the video is accompanied by someone shouting slogans which are indistinct]

'Mammoth Marches' Continue

NC120703 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The great popular celebrations marking the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of American bases from Libyan Arab soil are continuing in towns throughout the Great Jamahiriyah with various sectors of the population taking part.

In Tripoli, the masses of the people's congresses, along with students and producers, staged mammoth marches last night in the city's Green Square in support of the important speech delivered by the brother leader to the Libyan Arab and Arab people on the 16th anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases.

A number of speeches and statements were made during the marches, which converged in the Green Square. They condemned the shameful visit that the agent King Husayn paid to the American Black House, and his humiliating kiss of the hand of his master, the rabid dog and Mosad agent, Reagan, whose hand drips with the blood of martyrs. The statements called on the Arab masses of Jordan to revolt and topple the agent King Husayn in order to rid Jordan of its agent regime and to liberate Palestine. The masses also burned effigies of agent King Husayn and the rabid dog and Mosad agent, Reagan.

The masses handed copies of cables which protested and condemned this visit to Arab ambassadors attending the festivities in the Green Square.

Moroccan Group Joins in Anniversary

LD111124 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jun (JANA) — Members of the large delegation of the Moroccan people who are now visiting the Great Jamahiriyah have participated, in a big gesture of solidarity, with their brothers the Arab people in the eastern part of the African Arab Union in the popular celebrations which began in Tripoli yesterday evening marking the start of the festivities of the 16th anniversary of the eviction of the U.S. imperialist bases from the homeland.

The members of the Moroccan delegation at this solidarity meeting held high the pictures of the brother leader of the revolution and King Hassan II and the flags of the African Arab Union. They also joined their brothers in the eastern part of the union in cheering for the revolution and for the long life of the leader of the revolution, King Hassan II, and the union. They chanted slogans of defiance and of determination to rout U.S. imperialism and realize comprehensive Arab unity.

The masses and members of the fraternal Arab Moroccan delegation chanted "down with America" and "one people from Marrakesh to Bahrain" and "No to capitulationist solutions; Palestine is Arab."

The fraternal Moroccan delegation which arrived in Tripoli 2 days ago to join their brothers in the eastern part in their celebrations of the anniversary of the eviction of the U.S. imperialist bases also comprises a brass band; a modern musical

group; a theatrical company; and basketball, football, table tennis, and power-games teams, in addition to an exhibition of crafts and a Libyan-Moroccan fashion show. The delegation also includes a number of fraternal Moroccan responsible officials, supervisors, teachers, and leaders of sports and artistic groups.

KUNA: USSR Bases Hinge on 'Clear' European Stand

LD121232 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1113 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, 12 Jun KUNA — KUNA learned today from reliable European sources that Libya is awaiting a clear stand from America's West European allies in NATO regarding their relations with Libya in the aftermath of the U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah in mid-April.

In indirect contacts with the Europeans, Libya has expressed its readiness to declare its neutrality in the Mediterranean basin provided the U.S.'s European allies issue a pledge, even secretly, not to help the United States in any future operation against Libya and to officially prevent the United States from using NATO bases in Europe in any military moves against the Jamahiriyah.

The sources added that Libya has fixed a specific period for acquainting the European countries with this solution which is based upon implicit pledges by both sides providing for Libya's declaration of neutrality in return for European prevention of any operations against Libyan territory and that should the European countries disregard this attitude, Libya will very shortly officially declare its granting to the USSR of major military bases throughout the Libyan Jamahiriyah, particularly on the shores facing Europe.

The sources said that Libya has already reached full agreement with the USSR in this regard following a study of the matter from all political and strategic aspects. All that remains, the sources revealed, is to implement this agreement within a short time in the event Western Europe insists on sitting on the fence and on watching the Libyan-U.S. confrontation and acts according to the wishes of their major ally, Washington.

What disturbs the Libyan authorities most now is the absence of U.S. naval units in the Mediterranean particularly from the waters close to Libya, and the imposition of a complete blackout on the news of the movements of the Soviet naval vessels after 15 April, which the Libyans fear indicates that the West Europeans have pledged to Washington to undertake certain military commitments against Libya instead of the United States.

In view of this, Tripoli will wait for a specific period — not to exceed 2 months from now — for the European countries to declare their official stands concerning the normalization of conditions in the Mediterranean and their official commitment not to escalate the situation in the region militarily.

A high-ranking Soviet political and military delegation is expected to arrive in Tripoli shortly to discuss with Libyan officials the question of the tension in the Mediterranean in the wake of major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud's visit to Moscow 2 weeks ago when he and the Soviet leadership discussed all of the region's problems resulting from the U.S. aggression.

ETHIOPIA

Addis Ababa Airs 'Text' of Mengistu Speech to WPC

EA101724 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1710 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Text" of speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, at 7 June World Peace Council seminar held in Addis Ababa — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the period during which this international seminar has been organized is uniquely historic. Inter-state relations have became more complex than ever. Today, inasmuch as imperialism has turned might into a political weapon, events have reached a very critical stage. Some states of the capitalist world in particular have intensified state terrorism, thus plunging the world into very critical tension. As a result of the intensification of the arms race, this has become a very dangerous period in which nuclear war threatens the survival of mankind. The situation we are now in is not only disheartening, but tense and complicated. On the one hand billions of dollars are wasted on producing arms that can wipe mankind off the face of the earth, while on the other millions of people face poverty, ignorance, starvation, and disease. People throughout the developing world are suffering, shackled by the chains of backwardness.

Comrades, the Ethiopian people have won many victories over the past 11 years of their struggle and have now become the beneficiaries of its outcome. Everything possible is being done to free our people from backwardness. Nevertheless, it will be recalled that as a result of the adverse climatic conditions affecting our country, our people were faced with famine and suffered greatly. Nonetheless, inasmuch as our party, revolutionary government, and all the people of Ethiopia gave priority to concentrating on this task of saving life, the problem has at least been alleviated, if not completely solved. The vast assistance rendered by the international community, humanitarian agencies, and governments toward the efforts to contain the problem and register a positive result must be noted here.

The resettlement program, namely the task of resettling people in fertile areas of the country so as to find a lasting solution to the drought, is showing encouraging results. Satisfactory work is also being done on the villagization program aimed at ending the diffused rural life of the people and creating conditions conducive to their development and community life. Contrary to what the enemies of our revolution and unity are saying, these steps are not being taken haphazardly or against the wishes of the people, but as part of our 10-year plan to create conditions conducive to attaining a higher level of development. Even in the initial stage they are now in, their benefits are already apparent.

The other major task we have embarked on side by side with the efforts to effect development is the formation of a People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. The Constitution that is being further developed through the direct participation of our people lays the principal foundation for the major goal of making the working people the wielders of power. In general, on the one hand we are safeguarding our revolution, in this respect making great scarifices to ward off the aggression of the enemies of our unity and independence; while on the other hand we are intensifying the struggle to implement socialism in Ethiopia.

Imperialism has not stopped at just intensifying the arms race. It is muddying the peaceful process of international relations by carrying out aggression against countries and people who stand for freedom and justice, imposing economic sanctions, waging anti-people propaganda, and in general by making strength its main political system. The ugly and shameful actions imperialism and its cohorts carried out even this year, a year designated International Peace Year, are many. Truly, what meaning can one give to work aimed at diminishing peace during this Peace Year, when the majority of the world community is making great efforts to create conditions conducive to peace? Imperialism is carrying out direct military aggression against small states in defiance of the national independence of people and inviolability of government. The recent arrogant act of aggression it carried out against the independent African state of Libya should be mentioned here. This (?criminal) act encouraged the South African racists to carry out attacks on the independent African states of Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Angola. This naked aggression has revealed that the unjust hand of U.S. imperialism and the South African racists is interwined.

Unless this destructive action is stopped in time, will it be possible to say that the independence of African or other developing nations is guaranteed?

On the other hand it is clear that military exercises being carried out in every corner [of the world] have a covert mission other than military training and testing of capabilities. It is understood that the aim of military exercises carried out in coordination by governments allied with the crest of imperialism, is to destabilize governments that stand for the protection of world peace and the prosperity of their people.

In addition to this, the imperialists have refused to accept the calls for peace from the socialist community and the USSR in particular. They are intensifying the arms race by not endorsing treaties agreed upon earlier, such as SALT II, carrying out new and modern nuclear weapons tests, and taking actual steps in their space war programs which require the expenditure of billions of dollars. On the other hand, the USSR, through Comrade Gorbachev, has put forward various proposals conducive to arms reduction and the blossoming of peace. The proposals have gained acceptance from many governments. The majority of the world community has expressed its support. I would like to take this opportunity to express our support and greater admiration for the various peace proposals put forward by the USSR. [applause]

As we know, developing nations face a variety of different problems, and they stem from different reasons. Various plots against them prevent them from becoming self-sufficient and keep them dependent for ages. In addition, they suffer from man-made and natural disasters. What is most distressing is that their basic development infrastructure and their technological capability which could have helped them to contain famine caused by adverse climatic changes is very weak. The tragic conditions seen in the last 10 years, particularly in Africa, serves as evidence.

It is known that in the eastern and western regions of our country, both affected by drought, there is land favorable for development and enough rivers and sources of energy. But others have the technology and capital needed to exploit these natural resources properly and eliminate the problems. It is because of this that the assistance and aid of others is required in order to free ourselves from such problems and change the socioeconomic lives of the people.

Poor countries are being hurt as a result of international economic chaos. The huge amount of capital the monopolists repatriate to their countries in the form of profits has made even those people suffering from drought and poverty vulnerable to deplorable exploitation. During the period between 1975 and 1985 alone, when economic conditions worsened, Western creditors collected $900 billion from the developing world in the form of loans and interest repayment. Within the past 5 years the loan interest payments of the developing world have increased to $235 billion.

The other economic problem facing the developing nations is the burden of loss levelled on them by unbalanced world trade. As the every-increasing cost of industrial products cannot be met through the sale of our declining raw material resources, this has put a great deal of pressure on our development. It has been impossible to march forward in the face of this trade exchange system that favors the developed nations. The only solution is to struggle for the implementation of an international economic order in its totality.

Revolutionary Ethiopia will continue with her contribution toward attaining universal international peace and development, which she does not see separately from her national efforts to secure a better life for her own people. She will resolutely stand with all those forces standing for peace, national independence, justice, and equality. She will make efforts to give all possible material support to the South Africa liberation fighters who are carrying out a struggle, full of sacrifices, to eliminate the apartheid system. The language the Pretoria racists understand cannot be peace. Hence, patriotic forces, all democratic and peace-loving governments,and the world community should increase their concrete support for the ANC and SWAPO.

I take this opportunity to express our strong support for widespread peace in the Middle East, respect for the right of the Palestinian people to their independence, for the struggle of the people of El Salvador, and for the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua and the revolution in Afghanistan.

In conclusion I express a sincere desire, on behalf of the broad masses of Ethiopia, party, and government and on my own behalf for the success of this seminar [applause]. The struggle of the forces of peace will be victorious. Thank you. [applause]

Trade Minister Visits USSR; Agreement Signed

EA102002 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] In line with the existing trade relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, a protocol agreement to facilitate the import and export of goods and on their prices was signed in Moscow recently. The agreement was signed following the visit of a 5-man Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Wollie Chekol, Member of the WPE Central Committee and minister of external trade, to the Soviet Union where they held talks and negotiations with Soviet comrades on the existing trade relations between the two friendly countries. They also held detailed discussions on the goods which Ethiopia exports and imports from the Soviet Union.

On arrival in Addis Ababa today, Comrade Wollie said at Bole international airport that the agreement which will remain in force until 1990, covers both prices and the supply of goods. He added that it incorporates the 1986 protocol agreement and will further enhance the trade relations existing between the two countries.

Comrade Wollie explained that Ethiopia will import on loan goods worth 75 million birr and that the revenue acquired from the sale will be used to finance Soviet projects within our country. Comrade Wollie said that the trade talks held by the Ethiopian delegation during its stay in Moscow were satisfactory and were held in an atmosphere of understanding.

SOMALIA

President Siad Barre Interviewed on Arab Unity

JN120832 Doha QNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jun (QNA) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has emphasized the importance of holding the expected Arab summit and called for finding solutions to Arab differences in order to achieve unity of Arab ranks and to confront dangers that might be posed to the Arab homeland.

In a statement published in the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* here today, Barre also stressed the importance of work to realize the unity of the Palestinian resistance factions. He said that the external dangers surrounding the Palestinian action are serious and ramified and require that political unity among these factions be achieved to regain the Palestinian people's national rights.

In his statement, Barre called for a halt to the Iraq-Iran war. He said this destructive war has exceeded all limits and that efforts should be made to immediately stop it. He pointed out that other groups are working to feed this war to market their military products.

He pointed out that insecurity and instability are the most important problems of African security. He said that Somalia calls for security and peace in the region and endeavors to establish good neighborly relations with neighboring countries.

Refuses U.S. Bases

JN121002 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0848 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jun (WAKH) — Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has asserted that Somalia has no intention

to give the United States bases on its territory and that facilities are given to the U.S. bases [as received] within reasonable limits. He described Somali-Soviet relations as being less than normal despite the presence of diplomatic representation.

Barre explained that the Soviet stand toward supporting Ethiopia does not encourage Somalia to take any step toward improving relations with the Soviets. He expressed his hope that the coming phase would witness some development in relations with Moscow.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* issued here today, which Barre gave to the paper's correspondent in Riyadh where he is currently being treated for injuries sustained in a car accident, the Somali president attributed the reasons for the problems facing the Horn of Africa to the lack of both security and stability, the persecution of ethnic minorities, and lotting the lands of peoples in the Horn of Africa.

Barre asserted that Somalia's only demand is peace and security for all peoples in the Horn of Africa as well as a call for peace through dialogue and the employment of national considerations that stem from the region's interests.

The Somali president warned that in the absence of solutions to the problems of the Horn of Africa, the conflict will break out once again in the region and wars and fighting will continue among its countries. This will yield negative results in the economic and social fields and will be a pretext for external interference that introduces ideologies alien to African traditions.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Receives Nigeria's Akinyemi

AB111222 Dakar PANA in French 1117 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 Jun (ACI/PANA) — Nigeria's external affairs minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, announced in Brazzaville on Tuesday that a cooperation agreement will be signed soon between Congo and Nigeria.

Mr Akinyemi, who held talks with Congolese President Sassou-Nguesso, added that his Nigerian colleague for national planning, Dr Kalu I. Kalu, will arrive in Congo in 2 weeks' time to sign this agreement.

The talks between the chief of Nigerian foreign affairs and President Sassou-Nguesso were mainly dominated by the Chadian crisis. The Congolese head of state, who has been mandated by the OAU to find a negotiated solution to the crisis, attempted to bring together on 28 March, Chadian President Hissein Habre and GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) leader Goukouni Oueddei. This meeting, which should have been held at Loubomo, did not take place because of the GUNT leader's absence. Only Hissein Habre came to the Congolese capital.

Receives Romanian Foreign Minister

AU051937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville AGERPRES 5/6/1986 — The chairman of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, President of the People's Republic of Congo, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, received in Brazzaville Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, who paid a visit to the People's Republic of Congo. On the occasion, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Mme Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso were conveyed from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu a warm and cordial message of friendship, as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, of peace, progress, and prosperity to the friendly Congolese people.

Thanking, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu be conveyed from himself and Mme Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso heartiest friendly greetings and warm wishes of good health, prosperity, and fresh and ever greater accomplishments in leading the friendly Romanian people on the path to building the multilaterally developed socialist society, in the actions unfolded on an international plane to the benefit of peace, collaboration, and understanding in the world.

During the talk they approached questions of further development of the Romanian-Congolese relations of collaboration, especially of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges, in the spirit of the summit understandings of the provisions in the treaty of friendship and collaboration which the two party and state leaders signed in Bucharest in May 1985. The two countries' will was reiterated to ever more closely collaborate so as to contribute to their settlement in the peoples' interests of all nations' freedom and independence of the cause of detente and peace in the world.

The Romanian foreign minister had talks with Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Congolese Labour Party, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

They discussed the modalities of intensifying the development of the Romanian-Congolese relations of friendship and collaboration, especially of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation. The two ministers also [passage indistinct].

ZAIRE

Congolese Envoy Delivers Message to Mobutu on Bolobo

AB120857 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1736 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 11 Jun (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko received Congolese Ambassador Alexis Okoi on Wednesday at Nsele. The ambassador delivered a message from President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the contents of which were not disclosed. It is, however, believed that the Bolobo incident, during which two Zairian citizens lost their lives, was the main issue discussed at the meeting.

In fact last Tuesday, Congolese soldiers opened fire on a Zairian river patrol patrolling in Zaire River, killing two persons and seriously injuring several others. As is expected, the Zairian authorities are waiting for an explanation from their Congolese counterparts on this serious incident and it is strongly hoped that it will be the last of such incidents. There is a need for constant vigilance on the part of both countries to avoid situations of conflict.

The Congolese ambassador disclosed to the press that it was not the first armed incident, and that the current enquiry would make it possible to find the cause, and that the necessary steps would be taken by the authorities concerned after the investigations to prevent [words indistinct]. The Congolese diplomat did not give the press the official version of his government's [words indistinct] to wait for the end of the enquiry.

BENIN

Head of Cuban Delegation Speaks to Press on Visit

AB110946 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] There is a perfect identity of views between the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin [PRPB] and the Communist Party of Cuba. The Cuban delegation, which arrived in our country on 20 May, has acquainted itself with the political, economic, and sociocultural realities of our country. The delegation, led by Comrade Jorge Valdes, visited our six provinces and met with the various politico-administrative authorities of the localities it visited, held working sessions with the various commissions of the Central Committee of the PRPB, and was received in audience by our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou.

At the end of this visit which was full of lessons, the leader of the Cuban delegation took stock of his 21-day stay in our country. Comrade Jorge Valdes first of all gives us the context of this visit to the People's Republic of Benin.

[Begin recording in Spanish fading into French translation] [Valdes] Our visit to Benin falls within the framework of an exchange of experiences between our two parties. Within this context, we had the opportunity to hold many working sessions and discussions with certain leading officials and certain groups of the Central Committee and finally, we reviewed many national issues. Yesterday evening, we rounded off this visit to Benin with a meeting with a Beninese delegation. During this meeting, we exchanged experiences of our two parties and we are leaving here with a very good impression of the talks we had and the welcome accorded us here by the Beninese people. We can also say that the Beninese authorities devoted a remarkable amount of attention to our delegation.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade, you held talks with local officials of the party in the various provinces and with the various commissions of the Central Committee on the activities and operations of our respective parties as well as on the priority objectives in the efforts toward development. According to you, what type of relations must be promoted between our two parties, that is the PRPB and the Communist Party of Cuba?

[Valdes] As I said earlier, we have already met with all the commissions of the Central Committee and all the provisional secretariats of the party. We held thorough talks with each of these bodies. We feel that the relations will continue to be excellent between our two parties. The visit also made it possible for both sides to acquaint themselves thoroughly with the functioning of the PRPB and the Communist Party of Cuba.

[Reporter] During this very important visit to our country, Benin, you were granted an audience by our great comrade in arms, President Kerekou. What did you talk about and what have you retained from the talks?

[Valdes] The talks were (?direct) during which we examined above all the relations between our two parties. We also spoke of (?the strengthening) of these relations as well as the identical views between them. (?The talks took place) in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship. We used the opportunity to convey to President Kerekou the fraternal greetings of his friend Fidel Castro. Lastly, we are bringing back the personal greetings of President Mathieu Kerekou as well as those of the Beninese people at large to the Cuban people and leadership. [end recording]

GHANA

Accra Radio Announces PNDC Cabinet Reshuffle

AB111920 Accra Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The PNDC has announced changes in the portfolios of secretaries.

Secretary for Agriculture	Commodore Steve Obimpe
Secretary for Labor and Social Welfare	W.H. Yeboah
Secretary for Youth and Sports	Ato Auston
Secretary for Health	Air Commodore S.W.K. Klutse
Secretary in Charge of Chieftaincy Secretariat	E.G. Tanoh

The others are:

Secretary for Lands and Natural Resources	George Adamu
Secretary for Western Region	Colonel W.A. Thomson
Secretary for Volta Region	Richard Seglah
Secretary for Ashanti Region	Colonel Osei Owusu
Secretary for Greater Accra	Madam Selina Taylor

An official statement in Accra this evening said Dr Don-Arthur and Dr I.K. Adjei-Maafo have been posted to the PNDC Secretariat. It said Mrs Aanaa Enin, PNDC member, continues to hold temporary responsibility for the Ministry of Education during the leave of absence of Miss Joyce Aryee on medical grounds.

Postings of deputy secretaries have also been announced. They are:

Deputy Secretary for Fuel and Power	Mrs Theresa Owusu
Deputy Secretary for Industries	Martin Amidu
Deputy Secretary for Western Region	(A.N.K. Amoako)

Meanwhile, the PNDC has accepted the resignation of five secretaries:

Mr S. Takyi	Chieftaincy Secretariat
Colonel A.K. Mable	PNDC Secretariat
Major Amarkai Amarteifio	Youth and Sports
R.G.A. Renner	Lands and Natural Resources
Asare Sawiri	PNDC Secretariat

The PNDC has also made the following appointments:

E.A. Sai, acting chief director, office of the PNDC, becomes head of the Civil Service and secretary to the Committee of Secretaries with the rank of PNDC secretary.

Mr G.K. Sakyi, head of the Civil Service becomes member secretary of the National Economic Commission with the rank of PNDC secretary. These appointments and postings take immediate effect.

LIBERIA

Johnson-Sirleaf Appeals to U.S. for Support

AB111145 Dakar PANA in English 1023 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 11 June (LINA/PANA) — Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, an executive member of the opposition Liberia Action Party (LAP) has appealed to the United States to "work quickly to see democracy work in Liberia."

She said the United States as a "strong ally" of Liberia which she said has influence over the country, should "use its position for democracy" [word indistinct] prevail in the country.

Speaking at a press conference Monday at the opposition Unity Party (UP) Headquarters on Buchanan Street in Monrovia, Mrs Sirleaf said she shared the views expressed in a statement on the release of political prisoners of opposition parties read at the press conference by LAP standard bearer, Mr Jackson Fiah Doe (no relation to President Samuel Doe).

The opposition statement said it was convinced that Americans were beginning to understand that in the years ahead, the maintenance and security of "our bilateral interest lie not in the ability of a single man in power to subdue his political opponents by force, but in the strength of the collective will of the citizens."

The opposition observed that the "political crisis" in Liberia was becoming increasingly complicated by the performance of the current U.S. Administration's policy towards the country.

The statement said "the Reagan administration's policy is not based on supporting clearly defined indicators of democracy at work but on a standard of who can brutally control and repress the democratic aspirations of the Liberian people."

MALI

Bamako Radio Notes Association Formed With USSR

AB101705 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Mali-USSR Association was formed 2 months ago to promote and to further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union. These relations have existed for 25 years now and this association will work toward the strengthening of the traditional links existing between our two countries. It will also help to promote mutual understanding between our two countries — an understanding which guarantees peace and harmony. Since our country attained national independence in 1960, the Soviet Union has shown constant support and friendship for our country. This is an undeniable fact. Since then, it has figured among Mali's best friends.

SENEGAL

Ndiaye Resigns From National Assembly, PDS

AB102150 Dakar PANA in French 1410 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Dakar, 10 Jun (APS-SEN/PANA) — "If you no longer know where to go, return to where you came from." It is with these words spoken by Lamine Gueye (the first speaker of the National Assembly of Senegal) that Fada Ndiaye, 51, explained his double resignation from the National Assembly and the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS) which is headed by Abdoulaye Wade.

Considered the "second in power" in the PDS, the main Senegalese opposition party, Mr Ndiaye has been deputy since 1978.

In an interview published by the Senegalese national daily *LE SOLEIL* (pro-government) on Tuesday, the former PDS assistant secretary general stated that "I now have the deep conviction that my political influence within what used to be my party and in the National Assembly no longer goes with my fundamental options."

Mr Ndiaye, however, refused to say what his disappointments are. He only said that his double resignation "would have its full effect if only it would be considered as a message to the entire Senegalese political class as to whether Senegal will be democratic." According to him, Senegalese democracy is becoming weaker and weaker both through the fault of the ruling party and the other opposition parties. For the former grey-haired PDS official, "if democratic play includes adversity and the shock of opposite ideals, it must not in any case lead to dogmatism and hatred."

Despite the abruptness with which this resignation was announced, Mr Ndiaye said that it is free of "any strategy and calculation" and that it is "an exclusively personal decision which has been reflected upon maturely."

Mr Ndiaye, who is a sociologist, will henceforth devote himself to "purely professional" activities in his capacity as an engineer-consultant.

SIERRA LEONE

President Joseph Momoh Names New Cabinet

AB111605 Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Freetown, June 11 (AFP) — President Joseph Momoh named a new cabinet Wednesday, retaining his two vice-presidents and three senior ministers and assigning ministerial duties to five newcomers. He also appointed twenty ministers of state of non-cabinet rank.

The appointments followed May 30 elections in the West African state, which saw several sitting MPs and cabinet ministers voted out of office. The poll was marred by allegations of cheating, inaccuracies, and procedural errors, which prompted authorities to order new voting in 11 constituencies.

Both First and Second Vice-Presidents Francis Minah and Abu Kamara were reappointed to the new ministerial team. Also retaining their posts were Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma, Agriculture Minister Suffian Kargbo and Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Dr Abdul Karim Turay.

The new economic planning minister is Dr Sheku Sesay, works minister in the previous government, while Dr Sheka Kanu, a former foreign minister ousted from the previous parliament by petition, was named finance minister, replacing Amara Bangali. Mr Bangali took over the trade portfoloi from Michael Abdulai, who was named transport minister.

Among the newcomers was Eya Mbayo, a former ambassador to France and the Soviet Union, who was named information minister. Other first-time legislators appointed senior ministers were Abdul Iscandari (tourism), Dr Wilshire Johnson (health), Dr Birch Conteh (mines) and Dr Moses Dumbuya (education).

The full list is as follows:

President and Defense Minister	Joseph Momoh
First Vice-President	Francis Minah
Second Vice-President	Abu Kamara
Presidential Affairs (Minister of State)	Dr Abdul Karim Turay
Finance	Dr Sheka Kanu
Foreign Affairs	Abdul Karim Koroma
Education and Sports	Dr Moses Dumbuya
Trade	Amara Bangali
Transport	Michael Abdulai
Health, Social Services	Dr Wilshire Johnson
Information	Eya Mbayo
Agriculture	Suffian Kargbo
Mines	Birch Conteh
Internal Affairs	M.L. Sidique
Works	V.J.V. Mambu
Economic Planning	Dr Sheku Sesay
Energy and Power	Gbessay Kanu
Tourism	Abdul Iscandari
Leader of House	Harry Williams
Force Commander	Brigadier M.S. Tarawalie
Inspector-General of Police	Patrick Johnson
Party Affairs	E.T. Kamara

AFP: 94 Parliamentarians Take Oath of Office

AB101750 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Freetown, June 10 (AFP) — Ninety-four parliamentarians Tuesday took the oath of office here Tuesday as new elections were being held in 11 other constituencies because of irregularities. [Sentence as received]

Out of the 94, 59 were voted to parliament for the first time while the remaining 36 were former legislators.

Prominent among the new MPs is Amadu Rogers, the former military officer who in 1969 led the coup that overthrew the military regime of Brigadier Andrew Juxon-Smith and paved the way for the return to civilian government of President Siaka Stevens.

The ceremony paves the way for Thursday's official opening of parliament by President Joseph Momoh, his first since becoming head of state last November.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to Congo President

MB110759 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to Denis Sassoau-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Workers Party and Congolese head of state. The message mentions strengthening cooperation and friendship between the two countries. The message was delivered to Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso by Comrade Jose Agostinho Neto, Angola's ambassador to Brazzaville.

BOTSWANA

Vice President Leaves for Maputo SADCC Meeting

MB111153 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr Peter Mmusi, left this morning for Maputo, Mozambique, to attend the SADCC Council of Ministers meeting. According to a spokesman at the office of the president, the minister of education, Mr Kebatlamang Morake is now the acting president. Mr Mmusi, who is the chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers, is expected back in Gaborone on Saturday after the meeting which starts tomorrow. Reports from Mozambique said the meeting will discuss energy, food reserves, manpower, mines, transport communications, and tourism. It will also discuss the reports on the SADCC Secretatriat as well as the national annual consultative conference of the organization. The meeting is also expected to decide on trade within the SADCC region. Mr Mmusi is accompanied by minister of mineral resources and water affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, minister of commerce and industry, Mr Moutlakgola Nwako, and the assistant minister of agriculture, Mr Geoffrey Oteng, and senior government officials.

Presidential Visit to Scandinavian Nations

For coverage of the visit of President Quett Masire and his entourage to Sweden and Denmark, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 10 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LESOTHO

Military Council Member Warns on Interference

MB111230 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The honorable member of the Military Council who is also responsible for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Colonel Thaabe Letsie, paid a familiarization visit to this ministry this morning. Col Thaabe Letsie said the force was interested in actions and not talks for the development of the country. He encouraged the civil servants in this ministry to work hand in hand and not go about backbiting others. The most important thing is to advise one another whenever necessary, he said. Col Thaabe Letsie said the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not only important to people who are working in it but to each and every Mosotho, therefore it should be used properly by broadcasting whatever is necessary for the benefit of the country. In addition, he urged employees not to interfere with the internal affairs of the neighboring countries in order to keep the dignity of this country. Present were the minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable V.M. Malebo, the senior officer of the ministry and the staff.

MOZAMBIQUE

Friendship Committee With USSR Established

MB111250 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] In Maputo yesterday, the Mozambique-USSR Friendship Committee was established in the context of the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. The aim of the committee is to carry out concrete actions within the framework of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and with the USSR-Mozambique Friendship Association. The committee was established in response to a Soviet initiative in 1982 whereby the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries created the Mozambique-USSR Friendship Association. The new committee is represented by Pascoal Mocumbi as secretary and Joaquim (Mussassa) as executive secretary. Abner Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of the Mozambique Assocation of Friendshiip and Solidarity with the Peoples, said that the event was within the framework of the various actions taking place in Mozambique and throughout the world for the sake of peace.

SOUTH AFRICA

State of Emergency Enacted 12 June

MB121023 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1019 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A general state of emergency has been in force in the country since 1 minute after midnight last night. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, made the announcement in Cape Town today. A special edition of the government gazette with regulations in terms of the state of emergency is being distributed. Mr Botha will issue a full statement later today.

Commentary Says State Must Restore Stability

MB120555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Station commentary: "Stability"]

[Text] New legislation regarded as necessary for effective police

action agaisnt growing radical violence has become enmeshed in parliamentary procedure. According to the chairman of the Standing Committee on Law and Order the majority parties in parliament have not been able to reach final agreement on matters of practical detail. The result, however unfortunate in terms of immediate needs, is the price to be paid for the more fundamental benefits of the democratic process. Differences and delays are inevitable features of law-making in a properly functioning parliamentary system.

Meanwhile, the country itself must continue to function: The state may not take a break from carrying out the duties imposed on it by whatever situations might arise. And at this time there is no more imperative obligation on the state than to act decisively in restoring stability in the country. Violence by subversive groups has been making a mockery of law and order in many black urban areas. In their campaign to establish a reign of terror in those areas during the last year and a half they have destroyed 4500 houses, 1500 black-owned businesses and hundreds of schools, community centres and clinics. Of more than 500 fellow-blacks murdered by them, over half have died in the first five months of this year. And this, according to the ANC, is only the beginning. The campaign is about to be greatly intensified.

Even now South Africa is paying dearly for suffering the radical violence for so long. The confusion and insecurity it has generated internally has damaged the process of peaceful reform: There are signs of a backlash among whites while moderate blacks have been intimidated into silence. The resultant deadlock in getting political negotiations under way, by increasing social instability in general, has caused a sharp decline in business confidence.

The expected economic recovery is not materialising, with effects that further aggravate an unstable situation. Abroad, the impression is being created that South Africa is sinking into ungovernability — an impression that frightens off traders and investors, encourages extremist factions to redouble their efforts and causes potential moderate allies to give up on what seems to be a lost cause. Above all, the security of ordinary men and women — their ability to go about their normal business without fear for their lives and property — has been eroded far beyond tolerable limits.

It cannot be tolerated. After nearly two years of worsening radical violence only the naive or the malicious can still maintain that reform measures alone will bring it to an end, or revive economic confidence in the country, or change international perceptions. There have been more far-reaching reforms to improve human rights during this period than in the previous three-quarters of a century. The radical forces, whose own political goals are undermined by peaceful reform, have simply intensified their efforts. The state today is faced with the duty of restoring law and order throughout South Africa. Without a foundation of stability in political, social and economic life, the endeavor to meet the legitimate aspirations of all South Africans cannot succeed.

Police Begin Nationwide Security Measures

AZAPO Leaders Detained

MB120512 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0248 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — In what appears to have been a crackdown on the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) at least eight people were arrested by police early today, including the president, Mr Saths Cooper, legal sources said. Mr Cooper, who is also convener of the National Forum, was detained at his home in Falcon Flats, Lenasaia, Johannesburg, at about 12.15 am. According to Mr Essop Patel, advocate acting for AZAPO, Mr Cooper's flat was searched and a "few" documents were taken away. He said the search lasted two hours. Mr Patel said in other early morning detentions, seven otherAZAPO members were detained — including another executive member — Mr Haroon Patel. He said it appeared to be part of a "nation-wide swoop" designed to cripple AZAPO.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said today he could not "confirm or deny" reports of the arrests. He said comment would come from the police later today.

Others arrested — all in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act — were Miss Nasisa Ballim, Mr Rashid Abed, Mr Roweda Halim, Miss Linda Ngcobo, Mr George Ngizi, and Mr Dominic Nzaca. Mr Patel said an urgent application would be brought before the Supreme Court in Johannesburg today to contest the legality of the detentions. He said Mr Cooper had not been informed of what section of the law he was being under.

In another detention, Miss Adrienne Bird, education officer for the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU), was taken from her home at 12.15 am, according to Mr Bernie Fanaroff, national executive secretary of MAWU. "We condemn this blatant attempt by the security police to act against the unions," he said.

UDF Officials' Homes Raided

MB120544 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0522 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — Police raided the homes of a number of anti-apartheid activists in and around Johannesburg in the early hours of this morning in what appeared to be a major security crackdown. The home of Mr Murphy Morobe, Transvaal publicity secretary of the UDF [United Democratic Front], was raided by four armed security policemen soon after midnight, a member of his family said. Mr Morobe was not at his home in Orlando West, Soweto,at the time of the raid and it is not clear whether he has been detained.

Mr Piroshaw Camay, secretary-general of the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), was detained at his home early this morning, a spokesman for Ismail Ayob and associates said. Mr Azir Cachalia, a leading Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) activist, was also held in the swoop, she said. The homes of a number of Soweto Youth Congress (SOYCO) members were included in the raid, a SOYCO spokesman said. Police did not find any of them at home and it is not known if any members of the youth

group were picked up in the security net. Many anti-apartheid activists have gone to ground as rumours of an impending government crackdown spread in the last few days.

In other signs that a major crackdown was under way early morning commuters reported heavy security force convoys travelling along the M1 motorway into Johannesburg from the direction of Soweto. In the city armed policemen stood guard outside the offices of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), the largest COSATU affiliate.

Further Details of 'Crackdown'

MB120753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752 GMT 12 June 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — In an aparent nationwide crackdown on anti-apartheid activists four days before the June 16 anniversary of the 1976 uprising, security police detained more than twenty people whose names are known and dozens more are reported to have been held. Many top UDF members fearing a crackdown were ot at home when police swooped in the early hours of this morning. Eight top members of the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] were held in Lenasia, including AZAPO president Mr Saths Cooper. Senior UDF official Mr Murphy Morobe was not at home when police arrived at his Orlando West home but Mr Piroshaw Camay, secretary general of the Council of Union of South Africa (CUSA) was held in Johannesburg his lawyers said.

Meanwhile lawyers for AZAPO were preparing to bring an urgent application to challenge the detentions of their members in the Johannesburg Supreme Court. Leaders of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) have been picked up in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg, a spokesman for the organisation said.

Numerous other arrests in Durban have been reported. These include Mrs Jean Manning and Mr Eric Applegren of the UDF affiliated United Committee of Concern, Miss Sandy Josslyn and Mr John Jeffrey of Natal Universitys SRC, Mr A.S. Chetty of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Miss Jacqui Bulle, chairman of the ECC Pietermaritzburg Branch. Director of the Pietermaritzburg Church Agency Mr Peter Kirchoff, was reported detained as well as two senior priests, Father Larry Akufmann and Father Theo Knieffel. The ecumenical centre in Durban was cordoned off and surrounded by security forces early this morning.

In Johannesburg Khotso House, which houses a number of religious organisations, UDF affiliates and black trade unions, was cordoned off by police. A worker at Khotso House said police were busy raiding the whole building. Police carrying shotguns stood guard outside the entrance to Lekton House — home of a number of trade unions including the country's biggest trade union — the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

A police roadblock was set up at the Jan Smuts airport this morning and all cars were searched. Workers at the Jan Smuts, the country's main international airport, said there had been an unusually heavy police presence there all week. The Railways Police, a separate force from the South African Police, is responsible for security at the airport and other transport installations.

In Cape Town Mrs Leslie Liddle, from the Western Province Council of Churches, w is detained shortly after midnight, said a spokesman for the South African Council of Churches (SACC). The SACC spokesman said: "The whole of the Khotso House if being raided. At this moment the offices of Afrapix, the Detainees Support Committee (DPSC) and the End Conscription Campaign (ECC)." He said police barged into the building without producing any search warrants. A senior police officer said he would announce later under what authority they were conducting the raid. When asked whether a state of emergency had been declared, the police officer said no.

In Kroonstad the chairman of the Orange Free State regional council of the SACC, Rev Mamabula Raphesu, was picked up at 2am this morning. The UDF vice-president in the Transvaal, Dr Rashid Salojee, was taken from his home in Johannesburg at 2am, His family said. He is the most senior offical of the UDF whose arrest has been reported so far. The home of Mr Ismail Momoniat, secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress [TIC] and lecturer at Wits [Witwatersrand] University, was raided in Lenasia but police did not find Mr Momoniat at home. He had been detained for a long period during the stae of emergency last year.

At Melle House in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, which has the offices of the Health Information Centre, the SA Labour Bulletin and the community newspaper *SPEAK*, people entering the building were held for questioning by policemen armed with heavy machine guns.

At Lekton House it is reported that police are refusing to let union officials into the building and those workers inside are unable to get out. A NUM spokesman said he did not know if any of the union's leadership had been held in he swoop because he was not able to get out of the building. A large press corps and curious onlookers gathered outside Lekton House and Khotso as policeman armed with submachine guns refused people entry. Plainclothes policemen kept watch from the roof of the building. No one was reported detained and removed from either Khotso House or Lekton House.

The AP reported today that the Union Centre in Johannesburg which houses the offices of the SA Council of Higher Education (SACHED) was also raided. The union centre also contains the offices of a number of foreign news agencies.

Dr Vasoo Chetty and Dr Shoko Motala, both of Natal were held this mroning. Mr Johannes Paki, a National Union of Mineworkers organizer in Welkom was also detained.

A spokesman for the SACC later told SAPA that police were systematically raiding every nook and cranny of Khotso House. Nobody was allowed to enter or leave the building, but senior officials managed to speak to their lawyers through the front door. They (the SACC) are applying for an urgent interdict agaist the search in the light of the absence of search warrants.

Lawyers have confirmed that Dr Ran Saloojee has been detained. Dr Abu-Baker Asvat of AZAPO in Lenasia told SAPA

by telephone that police arrived at his home at midnight and almost arrested his younger brother, Dr Mohammed Faeed Asvat. The semior Dr Asvat was not at home and the two brothers look very much alike, he said. Dr Mohammed Asvat had to produce identity documents to avoid detention, his older brother said. He said his brother told him his "entire home, including a trailer in the back yard" was searched and it was almost an hour before police left.

Also believed detained is Dr Frank Chikane of the UDF, Mr Aubrey Mokoena of the Release Mandela Campaign and Mr Ismail Mkhabela, a past president of AZAPO, but there have been no confirmation on these detentions.

Two members of the Catholic Domincan Community, Mayfair, had been detained and police were searching the premises, Father Emil Blaser, a spokesman for the community said. Mr Joseph Khumalo, a caretaker of the Young Christian Workers (YCW), and another man who has not yet been identified were detained early this morning after police cordoned off the building. "The police detained the two under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act," Ather Blaser said. "They have been busy since early this morning and are still searching the premises of the YCW and Young Christian Students." The offices of the Young Christian Students and Young Christian Workers Organisations in Mayfair, Johannesburg, were searched by police today. Police this morning sealed off the building in Central Avenue.

Priests from the Dominican order, which has offices in the same building, could not reach their offices.

A crowd of about 40 youths gathered outsie Khotso House in De Villiers Street, Johannesburg, and sang "freedom" songs as police left the building after searching political organisations offices, especially those of the UDF and DPSE. Police regathered outside the building and cordoned off the area. There have been no reports of violence. Documents were taken from the offices but no-one was arrested. The offices of the Council of Catering and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] was also being raided, a worker at CCAWUSA said when the union was phoned shortly after midday. The worker told SAPA she could not speak to anybody at the moment as the unions premises were being raided.

Mr Aubrey Moekwena, the chairman of the Release Mandela Campaign, was detained at 1am this morning. He was picked up by police at his home in Kagiso, near Krugersdorp.

Catholic Clergy Arrested

MB120804 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0801 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 12, SAPA — A number of Catholic clergy were detained in last night's swoop. They include Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, 46, secretary-general of the South African Catholic Bishop's Conference. He is being held at Hercules police station near Pretoria under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Deacon Johannes Phate, from Welkom, who is regional coordinator of NUM [National Union of Mineworkers], was arrested at 1am. Sister Bernard Ncube was arrested at 3am. Deacon Hans Hlalethwa, an assistant to Father Mkhatshwa, and the deacon's son, were arrested. The Mayfair, Johannesburg, home of Father Emil Blaser, who heads the Justice and Reconciliaton Commission in Johannesburg was surrounded by police during the night. It is not know whether he had been detained. Father Larry Kaufmann and Father Theo Kneifel were arrested at a Natal Seminary.

Father Gerald Vandesompele from Klerksdorp was detained between 1am and 3am this morning under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, after his house was searched. He is being held at the Stilfontein police station. Mr Albert Whittles, a Justice and Reconciliation Commission worker in East London, was detained in the Ciskei under Section 26 of the Ciskei's Security Act, which is apparently similar to Section 29 of the South Africa's Internal Security Act. The AFESIS Community Resource centre in East London is completely surrounded by police. Police searched all rooms of the Roman Catholic family centre in Victory Park, Johannesburg, today. They said they were looking for "students."

Second Catholic Priest Held

MB111510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1509 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 11, SAPA — A second Catholic priest from the Klerksdorp diocese has been detained in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Father Motsiri Mosai was arrested yesterday, the general secretariat of the Catholic Bishops Conference said in a statement released in Pretoria today. Fr Mosai, who works in the Stilfontein township of Khuma, was arrested about 7am. No reasons were given, the statement said. Fr Louis Vanderbroeck, also of the Klerksdorp diocese, was detained on May 22 and released on June 4 without being charged. The arresting officer said at the time that Fr Vanderbroeck was being detained because he was a member of the crisis committee in the Potchefstroom township of Ikagang, the statement said. Police were unable to comment today.

Anglican Bishop Detained

MB111421 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, SAPA — The Anglican bishop suffragan of Johannesburg West, Bishop Sigisbert Ndwandwe, was arrested at his home at 4 am today, the church has said. Last month he was held under the Internal Security Act for 10 days. After release he appeared in court three times, then charges of public violence were withdrawn. A spokesman for the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria was unable to confirm the arrest.

Police Action in Natal

MB120837 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0823 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Durban, June 12, SAPA — In Durban and Pietermaritzburg at least 10 members of anti-apartheid organisations

were detained and security forces cordoned off the ecumenical centre in Saint Andrews Street, Central Durban, from 3.30am. Early today about 50 soldiers, dressed in riot uniform and heavily armed, arrived at the Ecumenical Centre in four personnel carriers and 30 South African police security branch men in a dozen cars stood outside apparently waiting for search warrants. The Ecumenical Centre has offices for organisations such as the United Democratic Front, the Legal Resources Centre, the Regional Education Crisis Committee and Diakonia. The security forces prevented people from walking in front of the bilding and three or four soldiers closed off the passage in St George's Street. About 7.30am police told workers at the building they wanted to search offices under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. However, legal advisers for the centre refused them permission to conduct their searches until they produced search warrants. Legal advisers for the centre began preparing papers to get an urgent court interdict ordering members of the security forces to leave the premises immediately.

Miss Belinda Applegren (19) of Durban said two armed soldiers and seven plainclothes white men came to their home during the early hours of the morning. "They took my brother Eric and sister Janet away. They then searched the house before going down the road to the Wentworth Improvement Project offices, surrounded it and searched it thoroughly," she said.

There were two midnight raids in Durban, one at the men's hostel at the University of Durban Westville [UDW] and the other at the home of the UDW Students Representative Council [SRC] chairman, Mr Vasu Gounden. According to students, police asked for the vice president of the SRC, Mr Ashraf Adam, but he was not on campus. The police left and then seven of them visited Mr Gounden's home. He was not present but they searched his room.

Early today armed men converged on the Alan Taylor residence of the Natal Medical School. A student said the men conducted a room to room search and questioned students.

The office of the Congress of South African Trade Unions in Banshee Lane was also raided. An official said armed soldiers were going through all the printing material. "We do not know what they are looking for, but they are taking their time," said the official.

'At Least 14' Picked Up in Cape

MB120939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0935 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — Security police raided homes in the Cape Peninsula today and at least 14 people, including trade unionists and civic leaders, wre detained in the western Cape. They include Mr Noel Williams, western Cape vice-president of the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions, General Workers Union organiser the Rev Howard Magua, University of Cape Town student Mr Victor Steyn and Mrs Lesley Liddle, a Western Province Council of Churches worker. End Conscription Campaign leaders in Cape Town were also picked up, a spokesman for the organisation said.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has described the countrywide detentions as "normal operation" by the police against people who were "involved in the security area." Mr Le Grange declined to react to renewed speculations in Nationalist circles that strong steps would soon be taken to curb expected unrest, including the declaration of a state of emergency in some areas.

Patrol Reportedly Assaults UDF Leader

MB111452 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The eastern Cape United Democratic Front [UDF] leader who was granted an interdict to protect him against police assaults last year is in hospital, with serious injuries after being detained by police in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. Frans Kruger has the story: [Kruger] The mother of Joe Jordan, a UDF organizer, told me her son had been stopped by a SADF patrol in Duncan Village last night. She said UDF stickers had been found on him during a search and claimed that soldiers had severely beaten him in front of his sister. This morning she found him in hospital in a severely injured state, virtually unable to communicate. Later in the morning police delivered a notice to him that he was no longer in detention. Police confirmed the arrest and release, but would not comment on the assault claims as they involve the SADF. A military spokesman, in turn, referred me back to the police. Jordan last year obtained a supreme court interdict against security force assaults while he was in detention, but it was allowed to lapse when he was released.

Pretoria Arrests Listed

MB121105 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1100 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 12, SAPA — A large number of people were detained in Pretoria's black townships in this morning's swoop. Five members of the Soshanguve Residents Association were reportedly detained. They are Rev Hans Hlatetwa, his son Theo, Mr Peter Mosalo, Mr Jack Phahlamohlaka and Mr Sidney Manthata. Six people said to have been detained in Atteridgeville are Mr Titus Mafole of the United Democratic Front, Mr Kgoro Dau of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Ramano Dau of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents Association, Mr Mpho Lekgoro of the Atteridgeville-Sauslville Youth Organization, Mr Nathaniel Lekgoro of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Youth Organization and Mr Ronnie Mamoepa of the Atteridgeville-Saulsville Residents Organization. In Mamelodi those arrested included Rev Luca Mabusela of the Dutch Reformed Church and member of the Mamelodi Parents Crisis executive ANC member, and Mr Sandy Lebese of the Mamelodi Youth Organization.

Education Offices Searched

MB121132 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1111 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, JUNE 12 , SAPA — A staff member of

the SA Council of Education [SACHED], Miss Maxine Hart, was removed by police from the organization's Johannesburg premises, SACHED's director, Mr John Samuel said today. Mr Samuel said police searched the office for about four and a half hours and removed about "24 items of printed material" from the office. He said reports were that SACHED's East London office had also been raided and a staff member there, Mr Vumile Danile, had been detained. He said between 18 and 20 students on SACHED programmes were also reported to have been detained at Kenton and Fort Beaufort in the eastern Cape.

Turfloop Students Interrogated

MB121230 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1207 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pietersburg, June 12, SAPA — Security forces were today interrogating students at the University of the North after they sealed off the campus. "Security forces comprising the SAP (South African Police), Lebowa police and SADF (South African Defence Force) completely sealed off the campus of the University of the North at approximately 01h00 this morning," a statement of the university of the North, Turfloop, said today. "All classes have ben suspended and students are being interviewed by the security forces. It is not clear when the operation will cease. Telephone services to and from the campus have been suspended. Staff were turned back at the gates and only key officials are allowed on the campus to maintain essential services. A spokesman for the security forces advised the rector that the operation was launched to remove instigators."

Cape Activists Held

MB121205 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1140 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — Many activists have been detained in the Western Cape.

Mr Wilfred Rhodes, chairman of the Atlantis Residents Association and vice-chairman of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] in the western Cape, Rev Howard Magua of the General Workers Union, and Mr Lesley Liddle, Western Province Council of Churches ecumenical officer have been detained. Miss Melanie Williams, daughter of Mr Noel Williams, said police searched the family's home in Atlantis for an hour last night before confiscating "some papers." "They took my father with them and said they were holding him under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act," she said. Mrs Maria Magua, wife of Rev Magua, said her husband was detained at their Langa home at 2am today. "They searched our home and confiscated some documents," she said. Mrs Lesley Liddle was arrested at her Newlands home at 12.30am this morning. Her husband, Mr John Liddle, said she getting ready to go to bed when three policemen and one policewoman arrived at their home to detain her. "This is something we view as a continued infringement of our rights as citizens. We must continue to fight this type of thing. She is not a subversive. Her detention shows that the government cannot handle the situation," Mr Liddle said.

In Middelburg, Cape police last night detained Rev Abe Visagie, chairman of the Midlands Council of Churches [MCC], his four other residents, including a primary school principal, Mr Robert Kruger, a teacher Mr Peter Harmse, and Mrs Miriam Mobo, and Miss Sohise Tekoa. Mrs Noella Visagie, Mr Visagie's wife, said police searched her home and the MCC's offices before confiscating pamphlets and a poster.

Police last night searched the Bonteheuwel home of Mrs Margaret Carolus, mother of UDF [United Democratic Front] activist Miss Cheryl Carolus. "I am annoyed with them. Cheryl moved out when she got married almost seven years ago. Surely the police, if they are as clued up as they think, must have known about this a long time ago," she said.

In Oudtshoorn Saamstaan community newspaper workers Mr Clive Stuurman and his brothers, Johnny and Danny were among several people, incldluing high school pupils, arrested at 1.45am, their mother, Mrs A. Stuurman, said today. She said Danny was arrested at the family's home while Clive, Johnny, and several other people — whose detentions have yet to be confirmed — were detained in a swoop on Saamstaans Bridgeton offices. All were being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, she said. Oudtshoorn activist Mr Humphrey Joseph was arrested at his home at 2am today but later released, his sister Josephine said.

Black Sash National President Mrs Mary Burton said the daughter of Mbekweni Civic Association member, Mr Fezile Tiyo, told her Mr Tiyo had been detained. Other Paarl detainees include Mrs Chantal Fortuin, Mrs Lucy Ninzi and five Paarl advice office workers, according to Mrs Theresa Solomons of the Western Province Council of Churches.

Final-year law student at the University of Cape Town, Mr Mike Evans, was led handcuffed from his observatory home soon after the 12.30am arrive of four plainclothes policemen accompanied by soldiers, a housemate said. The house was searched and documents confiscated. She saw three soldiers wearing webbing and armed with light sub-machine guns who later moved through the house to stand guard in the front garden before leaving in an open bakkie [pick up truck]. Mr Evan was taken away in a police car. Mr Evans, a former executive member of the End Conscription Campaign [ECC] who writes final examinations in a week's time, was permitted to take law books with him, she said. ECC press officer Mis Paula Hathorn said the detention of ECC members in Cape Town and Pietermaritzburg would not prevent the organisation from continuing its campaign against the July call-up. The detentions would in no way reduce the crisis of conscience faced by conscripts, she said.

A spokesman for the Food and Allied Workers Union said at least four members had been detained. These were: Miss Annie Mentoor, branch secretary, Somerset West; Miss Ursula Macdonald, branch secretary, Grabouw; Mr Ronnie Petersen, branch secretary, Bloemfontein and Mr Willian Zweni, branch chairman, Ashton.

A Clothing Workers Union member said their general secretary, Miss Elizabeth Erasmus, had been detained. Police had visited the home of Miss Shirley Gunn, a union organiser, but she was not there.

A University of the Western Cape [UWC] SRC [Students Representative Council] Member, Mr Gerald "Kaptein" Johannes, was detained, a UWC spokesman said today.

Many community leaders in Port Elizabeth are believed to have gone underground to avoid detention. An unknown number of people were picked up by police during the night and early today. Colonel Vic Heyns of the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria would say only that there had "definitely" been detentions in the eastern Cape. He could not give names or the number of people involved.

The leader of the Consumer Boycott Committee, Mr Mkhuseli Jack, the vice president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Henry Fazzie, and leaders of the End Conscription Campaign were reported to be hiding. Sources in Port Elizabeth report that the president of the Motor Assembly and Component Workers Union, Mr Dennis Neer, and Mrs Ivy Gcina also a trade unionist, were picked up by police during the night.

Port Elizabeth Operations

MB121156 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1150 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, June 12, SAPA — The state has cracked down on political leaders and activists in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage on the eve of the banned 10th anniversary commemoration of June 16. People known to have been picked up early today in a combined operation by members of the security police and the South African police are: Mr Edgar Ngoyi, regional president of the United Democratic Front [UDF]; Mrs Ivy Gcina, president of the Port Elizabeth Women's Organisation; and Mr Dennis Neer, secretary-general of the Motor Assemblers and Components Workers Union of South African [MACWUSA] and the General Workers Union of South African [GWUSA] and Mr Thango Lamani, UDF office worker, all from Port Elizabeth.

According to Mr Boy Mge, publicity secretary for the Uitenhage Youth Congress, those picked up in Uitenhage were:Mr Friday France, executive member of the Save the Starving Community, Mr Vuyisile Thole, a former Robben Islander, Mr Lizo Mthana, executive member of the Uitenhage youth Congress and GWUSA organiser. Mr Mge said there were more than seven picked up in Uitenhage and there was also a possibility others might have gone into hiding in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage.

The South African Police press liaison officer for the eastern Cape, Major Eddie Everson, has directed all inquiries about detained people to Pretoria.

Mr Mkhuseli Jack, president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress and spokesman for the Consumer Boycott Committee, who has gone into hiding, said a press conference would be held tomorrow in Port Elizabeth to review the whole situation in the light of the present detentions.

Mr Henry Fazzie, UDF regional vice-president and acting president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, who has also gone into hiding, said the government was angry that its security bills had been blocked in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives. He said the state was totally bent on crushing progressive political movements of the people opposed to its "draconian laws" and who wanted peace.

Yesterday, Mr Fikile Kobese, national organiser for MACWUSA and GWUSA, and an executive member of the Uitenhage Residents Civic Organisation, who has alse gone into hiding, warned all political activists might be picked up and detained before June 16.

Police Withdraw From UDF Headquarters

MB121258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1235 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — Police have been withdrawn from the vicinity of Khotso House, Johannesburg, except for a few policemen outside the building. A United Democratic Front [UDF] worker in the building said this afternoon a few armed policemen were standing on the pavement outside. Police earlier detained a number of UDF officials and searched the premises. They confiscated books, pamphlets, T-shirts, and the petty cash, the worker, who was afraid to give his name, said.

Reaction to Arrests, State of Emergency

AZAPO Condemnatory

MB121128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 12, SAPA — The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] and the Azanian Students Movement this morning jointly condemned the detentions of leaders and the declaration of a general state of emergency. The AZAPO publicity secretary, Mr Gomolemo Mokae, said the "national swoop on the membership of the Black Consciousness Movement and its allies," was condemned. Among those detained early this morning was their national president, Mr Saths Cooper, the vice-president Mr Haroon Patel, and AZAPO member Mr Camay Piroshaw who is also the general secretary for the Council of Unions of South Africa. "We also condemn the recently declared general state of emergency. These repressive measures are obviously geared towards pre-empting our programme for remembrance of June 16. Therefore we urge the black community not to be intimidated by these totalitarian actions. We call on black students and workers to show their resilience by stayaways from school and work on June 16 and 17," the statement said.

Union: 16 June Events Not Deterred

MB120744 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0731 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, Sapa — The government crackdown this morning on anti-apartheid activists nationwide would

not prevent the commemoration of June 16 on Monday, NUSAS [National Union of South African Student] President Mr Brendan Barry said in a press statement today. "If anything it will only increase the anger and outcry of all democratic South Africans to apartheid rule on that day," he said. "In the current political climate the mass detentions of the very people the government should be negotiating with is nothing less than an act of lunacy. We demand the immediate release of all the students detained this morning and all other detainees." "We warn P.W. Botha and Louis le Grange they are fanning the fire that will eventually consume them."

ECC Secretary Comments

MB121150 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1053 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 12, SAPA — The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) has condemned the current wave of detentions. The ECC national secretary, Mr David Chandler, said today: "We are particularly concerned that two ECC leaders, Michael Evans in Cape Town, and Miss Jac Boulle, the chairman of the Pietermaritzburg ECC, have been detained." He said they called for their immediate release "as we do for all the other detainees." "We are convinced that these acts by the authorities are senseless and plunge our country into further conflict and turmoil. The Government is quite clearly going on to a war footing in its repression of fellow South Africans. This is sheer madness. It will not solve our problems," Mr Chandler said.

Pietermaritzburg Groups Respond

MB121148 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, June 12, SAPA — The Pietermaritzburg/Midlands branch of the United Democratic Front [UDF] today condemned the detentions of UDF members. A statement by the branch said: "We are deeply angered by the detentions of members of the UDF executive and prominent members of UDF affiliates. In particular we are angered by the detention of our chairperson A.S. Chetty, Vice-President Dr M.M. Motala, and Treasurer Dr D.V. Chetty. These detentions come in the wake of the government's attempt to force through its new security legislation and its callous bannings of all June 16 commemorations. We wish to warn the state that they cannot destroy the United Democratic Front. Such actions will not only inflame the anger of our people, but make them more determined to destroy the evil apartheid system."

The Pietermaritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] today strongly condemned the detention of NIC executive members. "We condemn in the strongest terms possible the detention of our executive members Mr A.S. Chetty, Dr M.M. Motala, Dr V. Chetty, Mr C.D. Moodley and activists of the Natal Indian Congress," it said. "All these people have a proud history of serving the community and their political welfare. These detentions therefore are an attack on our community as a whole. There is no doubt in our minds that Rajbansi (Mr Amichand Rajbansi), and his henchmen are directly responsible for such brutal action. Nevertheless, these actions will not stop our community from opposing apartheid and observing June 16 as it should." About 27 people have been detained in Pietermaritzburg.

PFP's Eglin: Situation 'Heavy-Handed'

MB121213 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1146 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — The general state of emergency imposed this morning was a "heavy-handed" response to a situation that had been deteriorating for some time, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party [PFP], Mr Colin Eglin, said today. "It is a sad day for South Africa when the government admits that it cannot govern the country without the powers given to it in a state of emergency," he said in a statement issued in Cape Town. He appealed for calm "in the present tense situation." He hoped that the state of emergency would be short-lived and that once it was lifted all South Africans would "get on with the urgent task to find a basis for unity and peace in the future."

Natal Court Challenge

MB121236 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A Natal judge is challenging the government to prove that a state of emergency is in force. Carmel Rickard has details.

[Rickard] The Natal Supreme Court has ordered that the Durban Ecumenical Center must be given back to its owners. This follows a siege on the center since 0300 this morning by the police and Defense Force, who have refused to allow anyone in. The ministers of law and order and of defense now have to prove to the court that a state of emergency exists, and that the emergency entitles the police to act as they have done.

In another development two meetings scheduled for 16 June called by the Azanian People's Organization [AZAPO] havebeen declared legal by the Natal Supreme Court. AZAPO argued that the speeches at the two meetings would not commemorate 16 June, and that they would therefore not be contravening the ban. The minister of law and order did not oppose the application.

NPP: Emergency 'Ill-Timed'

MB121313 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — The declaration of the state of emergency was bound to convey the impression that the country's political situation was "out of hand and beyond normal control," Mr Salaam Abram-Mayet, law and order spokesman for the National People's Party [NPP], majority group in the House of Delegates, said today. "I am naturally disappointed and I feel the government's action is ill-timed," he said. Mr Abrham-Mayet said he had no doubt the "existing web of security measures" were sufficient to check any escalation of unrest and violence. "The coming of a state of emergency at this stage of South Africa's political development will affect our already

battered economy," he said.

AZASO Calls for Releases

MB121323 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1321 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 11, SAPA — The National Executive Committee of the Azanian Students Organisations [AZASO] today called upon the whole black student body at universities, colleges, technikons and other tertiary institutions of learning to immediately suspend their academic activities. The statement, released in Durban, asked all students to join the "whole nation in protest against the detentions of our leaders and activists and the declared nation-wide state of emergency." It said June 16, the 10th anniversary of the student uprising, should be given the "necessary impact it deserves, and continues to condemn the police raids on the various campuses all over the country, as well as the detentions of academics and students on campuses. We call for the immediate release of all the detainees," the statement said.

ANC Reaction Reported

MB121417 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] There has been comment on the new restrictions from the African National Congress. Howard Barrell reports from Harare:

[Barrell] Responding to the emergency and the detentions, an ANC official spokesman in Lusaka said these actions would not solve the government's problem. These acts, said the spokesman, are compounding the situation for the government. The ANC spokesman said the timing of the declaration of emergency which coincides with the publication of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group's report on South Africa shows that the only way forward now for the international community was complete and mandatory sanctions. What he termed the provocative acts of repression by the government would ensure the June 16 strike would be the biggest ever, and would in all likelihood mean that it would now spill over into the rest of next week.

HNP Praise

MB121425 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1421 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 12, SAPA — The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] Mr Jaap Marais, has welcomed the state of emergency. "It is to be welcomed that the government has shown that it seriously wants to stem the unrest," he said in a statement released in Pretoria. "It is unfortunate that it was not done earlier due to fear of foreign reaction. What is expected of the government now is not to act half-heartedly, but to crack down on rioters and tyrants without regard to foreign reaction." Mr Marais said the state of emergency should be maintained until every sign of unrest and anarchy had been obliterated. The security forces should be given the necessary powers.

Continuing Reportage on Crossroads Situation

Police Reinforcements Move In

MB111503 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1501 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — Police reinforcements moved into the KTC squatter camp in force after renewed heavy, fighting and wide-scale torching of shacks started this afternoon, SABC reports from Cape Town. After a fairly quiet morning large concentrations of conservative witdoeke moved across Miller Drive shortly after lunchtime and the fighting and burning started. Shacks were burning at KTC over a kilometre-wide front and a thick pall of black smoke hung over the area. Women and children are streaming out of the area.

Defence Force Standing By

MB111816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1814 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — Fierce fighting and the burning of shacks shifted to the New Crossroads edge of KTC late today while Bishop Desmond Tutu expressed guarded optimism of a meeting with vigilante leaders today after a police-escorted visit to the area. Relief workers reported at least three men killed near the Guguletu Day Hospital, with another 25 seriously wounded. Refugee centres in Guguletu, incldiuing St Gabriels Catholic Chruch, were tonight evacuated.

A spokesman for the Defence Force confirmed that an undisclosed number of troops had been moved in closer to the troubled area this afternoon on standby for "possible support to the police." The spokesman was not prepared to release troop strengths or to divulge troop movements.

After a quiet but tense morning, about 3000 conservative witdoeke and 3000 radical comrades gathered at NY 78 at about 1.45pm and the fighting and burning started again for the third day. Shacks were burning at KTC over a kilometre-wide front and a thick pall of black smoke hung over the area. Women and children are streaming out of the area and releif workers now estimate up to 70000 homeless. Relief workers frantically searched tonight for alternative accommodation as another bitterly cold and wet night approached and the fighting continued.

Police said their attempts to convince the two groups negotiate, failed and fierce fighting broke out. Police fired birdshot and teargas when members of both groups disappeared between burnt-out shacks in KTC. The fighting grew worse when the witdoeke and the comrades started stoning each other, and according to police, comrades also threw several petrolbombs at the witdoeke. A police spokesman said that a comrade with a balaclava and a blanket around his shoulders suddenly pulled a firearm from underneath the blanket and starting shooting at police and witdoeke. Casspirs then moved in between the warring factions in an attempt to separate them. A police spokesman said

that several shacks were burnt down during the battle. He said that fighting between the factions also broke out in the vicinity of Guguletu day hosptial this afternoon about 3pm. Police used teargas and birdshot to drive the two groups apart.

Police reproted 13 illegal gatherings in the area on Tuesday. One firearm was confiscated, and police were fired on twice, while witdoeke and comrades fired on each other at least eight times during Tuesday. Police are investigating eight cases of attempted murder. Three petrol bomb attacks were reported by this morning. Police reported 13 actual battles between comrades and witdoeke by early today. A police spokesman said that 250 shacks were destroyed by fire and 10 motor vehicles were burnt out on Tuesday. Thirty of these were destroyed when about 1000 witdoeke attacked shacks between Landsdowne Raod and the Nyanga border.

A man, with bullet wounds in his shoulder, and another with a head wound, were found by police in Nyanga on Tuesday night. In Guguletu, youths with pangas hacked a man to death. Police fired rifles to disperse the mob, but no injuries were reported. The bodies of three other men, who presumably died in battles, were also discovered on Tuesday night.

Tutu 'Cautiously Optimistic'

MB111846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1845 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — Nobel Peace Prize winner and Anglican archibishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, today met at least one witdoeke vigilante leader amid the "nightmarish" ruins of the KTC squatter camp, and emerged cautiously optimistic that peace talks between the warring factions may be possible. After spending more than an hour travelling around in the "desolation" that had once been the KTC community of 20,000 with nine other clergymen, the bishop said he was left feeling "devastated." But he had met up with some of the residents of Old Crossroads engaged in the fighting with the comrades who had seemed willing to talk with him, and afterward he expressed guarded optimism that "at least we will get them talking with one person who is seemingly able to talk to both sides — I may be just a hopeful start." The leaders of the vigilantes were planning to discuss the matter and it was possible that a meeting would set up in some safe place, probaly tomorrow morning, he said.

A large contingent of foreign and local media representatives followed Bishop Tutu to the airport entrance to Crossroads this afternoon, but were prevented from entering by a police captain who said the situation was too dangerous to allow people in. At first the police refused to allow Bishop Tutu into the area, but after he had spoken to the officer in charge he and nine other clergymen, including the Rev Syd Luckett, director of the Anglican Board of Social Responsibility, were allowed in in a four-car convoy preceded by a casspir as gunbattles raged nearby.

Talking to the press after his visit, the bishop said it was "pretty devastating ... it's desolation itself. Quite a large number of the shacks (in KTC) were still blazing." He described how the clergymen had come across some comrades carrying the body of a young man whom they claimed had just been shot by police. The clergymen also entered a house where people were gathering to mourn someone injured on Tuesday night who had just died. "It's sort of like the plot of a very bad novel ... you keep thinking you are going to wake up. It's nightmarish, really nightmarish."

Bishop Tutu flew into Cape Town from Johannesburg this morning and went straight to church house alongside the St George's Cathedral for discussions with the "clergymen who have been on the ground here" as well as civic and youth leaders. After the meetings, which lasted until lunchtime, he told media representatives that two things had been made clear to him: the comrades did not consider the vigilantes their enemies and all those with whom he had discussions "had no doubt in their minds" about the police involvement in the fighting. The civic and youth leaders had "made it quite clear that they are not in the business of fighting fellow blacks, and they understand that there is a manipulation of a very tense situation by certain interested parties." "The people I spoke to said the enemies are not the witdoeke — unless all these people were rehearsing what they were going to say to me, all the descriptions I got were of people who have been appalled at the apparent collusion between police and the so-called vigilantes."

Police Official Comments

MB121014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0959 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — General-Major Dirk Genis of police headquarters in Pretoria held discussions with senior officers in Cape Town today on the current unrest in black townships and especially in the Crossroads and KTC areas. General Genis, senior deputy commissioner, police administration, has been instructed by Mr Louis le Grange, minsiter of law and order, to take control of the security forces in the Cape Peninsula. Police reinforcements started arriving in Cape Town today while the police described the situation in Crossroads as "still very tense."

The Police Liaison Department in Cape Town today confirmed that police were fired on by squatters in the KTC camp in four seperate incidents from 1.45pm to 4.30 pm yesterday. Petrolbombs were also thrown at police vehicles on four occasions. At 1.45pm eight shots were fired at a police vehicle; at 2.55pm one shot was fired at a SAP vehicle; at 4.20pm two shots were fired at a Casspir, and at 4.30pm a police foot patrol spotted a black man firing a light calibre pistol at the police in the KTC area. Th immediately took action and the man was killed.

A total of 15 faction fights were reported yesterday and about 70 huts were burnt down. Three people were killed in the period from 2pm yesterday to 7am this morning — one by the police and two in the faction fighting. This brings the death toll since Monday to 20.

The police also confirmed that a petrolbomb was thrown by a number of blacks at the OK Bazaars store in Plein Street, Cape Town at 5.30pm yesterday. The bomb was thrown in through the open main entrance doors, but only minor damage was caused.

The police also denied news reports that they were slow in rendering assistance to the injured ITN newsman Mr George D'Arth. The police showed members of the media a video recording of the incident today and it was obvious that assistance was rendered within minutes after a report was received that a man had been injured. The police video recorder has a special time clock and the video shows that the police acted very promptly and did everything possible to treat Mr D'Arth and to arrange an ambulance to take him to hospital.

Fistfights Between Police, Women

MB120957 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — Fistfights broke out between police and women from Cape Town's squatter communities today as the police moved in to break up a demonstration by about 70 people in front of the gates of parliament. At least 30 people were arrested. Among them was the dean of St George's Cathedral, the Reverend Edward King.

A member of the PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] unrest monitoring committee, Mrs Val Christie, said the women had gathered at the cathedral shortly before 11, then walked the short distance to parliament with placards which read "Down With the SADF" and "Hands Off All Section 29 Detainees." One of the women told SAPA they were from Guguletu, and the KTC and Nyanga Bush squatter camps. "Our houses are burned and the police are involved," she said.

The women were prevented by police from entering the precincts of parliament and gathered in front of the gates in Parliament Street. Shortly after 1100 a police van arrived and several policemen dressed in fatigues emerged. The women began screaming as the policemen moved towards them and several of them resisted fiercely when police attempted to arrest them. Individual policemen several times were forced to release a woman they had seized when other women rushed up in support, pulling the policemen away and beating them with their fists. The policemen did not appear to be equipped with either sjamboks or batons. Several of the police retaliated, hitting back at the women. When one policeman seized Dean King and tried to pull him towards the van, a number of women attacked him and pushed him to the ground, hitting him with their fists and freeing Dean King. Dean King was taken into a van shortly afterwards. About seven people were loaded into the first van and began hammering on the sides when the door was closed. One crying woman struck several times with her clenched fist at a sergeant standing at the door of the van. The sergeant stood with his arms folded, not retaliating and the van drove off. A total of seven vans arrived during the next 15 minutes in which all the demostrators were taken away. A number of women had infants on their backs, while others were accompanied by young children.

A police officer in charge at the scene said they were being arrested for attending an illegal gathering. A line of police was set up to keep journalists about 50 metres away from the demonstration while the arrests were taking place.

Death Toll Set at 21

MB121221 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1209 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 12, SAPA — At least 21 people have died in the latest wave of violence in the KTC squatter camp and the Red Cross say that between 55,000 and 70,000 squatters have been left homeless, the SABC reported today. The Guguletu Day hospital in NY78 has handled almost 200 casualties from violence in the squatter camps in the past three days and six people died on the premises. Three others were sent to the bigger hospitals in a critical condition. A hospital spokesman said that of those admitted by far the majority were suffering from gunshot wounds of various kinds and only a few had cuts from pangas and knives. There had been a considerable drop off in the normal patients to both the Guguletu Day Hospital and the SACLA clinic in Old Crossroads. Authorities describe this to the fact that most of the patients from the squatter camps have fled the area while those left behind are afraid to venture out of their houses. Health inspectors of the Divisional Council of the Cape are trying to trace the major concentrations of refugees who are now scattered all over the Cape Peninsula. Estimates put the number of homeless at 70,000 and major health problems could arise if adequate sanitation is not provided.

'Network' Examines Violence

MB111443 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Videorecorded report by John Simpson from Crossroads, on the "Network" program presented by John Bishop in Johannesburg — live]

[Text] Earlier today we received this report from John Simpson on the renewed black violence in Crossroads.

[Begin video] [Simpson] The situation at KTC squatter camp is very worrying, and possibly at this stage is out of control. Gun battles have broken out between the comrades and witdoeke, and the press have been forced to withdraw themselves from the area. A member of *THE CITIZEN* newspaper staff was in the back of a casspir, and he has been injured. The situation at this stage, with a pall of smoke behind me, is very worrying. The violence started up again yesterday at about 1000 when 3000 fathers and 8000 comrades clashed outside the Development Board offices at Nyanga. According to the police, an attempt was made to drive a wedge between the warring factions, but there were just too many of them. The witdoekes, with their white armbands, drove the comrades back ot Nyanga East, to the KTC squatter camp. There, they set fire to the shacks on the perimeter. Strong winds fanned the flames, and by late last night some 800 to 900 dwellings had been gutted. Estimates at this stage put the number of people made homeless at around 20,000. Add this to 30,000 refugees from the Crossroads fighting of some 3 weeks ago, and the relief organizations now face an impossible task.

But today there is a new angle, with the media coming under fire. What is happening today in there, and the incidents where some of the newsmen have been shot at?

[Journalist Francois Krige] We were taken in a police casspir, a group of journalists, and the police saw a white man with a semiautomatic weapon, or automatic weapon, and they went chasing him, and we saw a number of, we were told, comrades (?gazing) on the hill. And, in fact, a cameraman spotted a man with a rifle. And as we were turning around to look at him, we heard a shot and a bullet hit the casspir and ricocheted, and it caught *THE CITIZEN*'s man in Cape Town, Bert Vantters, in the left arm, and it is quite a serious arm wound. He was taken by casspir to Guguletu police station, and then taken to Groote Schuur.

[Simpson] Now, what is the situation in there at the moment?

[Krige] Still very tense, with the witdoeke and the comrades gathering in groups. There is a strong police presence, and when we left they had just fired teargas and we could hear shots, but we had to leave the area.

[Simpson] So, are you likely to go back in again today?

[Krige] I do not know. I hope so, but I do not know whether the police are going to allow us to go in again. We cannot go in our own vehicles, we must go in police casspirs. So we have to wait for the police to take us in.

[Simpson] Is it not pretty much a risk for you guys to have to go into an area like this?

[Krige] I suppose it is, but it is where we get the news.

[Simpson] From some quarters there has been considerable criticism of the police. They have been accused of standing on the sidelines, claims they dismiss, saying that it is incredibly difficult to keep the two factions apart. There is also enormous pressure on the individual policeman.

[Police liaison officer Lieutenant Attie Laubscher] This morning, the press guys were invited by the police to go in with the police casspir to look for themselves what is the current situation in Crossoads and KTC camp, and when we got there some blacks reported to us that a white man armed with an automatic gun fired at the blacks. So we went to investigate this incident, and a number of shots were fired at the police, and the police casspir, and at the witdoeke, as they are called. And at a stage when we got into the casspir, a guy from *THE CITIZEN* newspaper was shot in the left arm.

[Simpson] I understand as well that a camera crew has also been injured. What happened there?
[Laubscher] That is correct. This guy was found next to a house in Nyanga where he sustained very serious head injuries and it is believed that the comrades assaulted him with knobkerries and other dangerous and sharp objects and he was taken away bya police casspir to Guguletu police station where an ambulance took him away to the Groote Schuur Hospital and we believe that his condition is satisfactory but he is still in a dangerous condition.

[Simpson] And his assistant?
[Laubscher] We do not know where he is.

[Simpson] What are the sort of pressures that are on the policemen working in an area like KTC or Crossroads?
[Laubscher] Well the pressman who rode with us this morning in a casspir had a very good idea what is the current situation there. It is very dangerous because people fired at us, you know, with automatic guns. We can't get hold of them. We investigate this. A number of firearms were confiscated. So for us it is dangerous but we are still trying to do our job.

[Simpson] This is John Simpson at Guguletu police station for "Network."

Journalists Held for Questioning in Cape Town

MB111943 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1942 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town June 11, SAPA — Ten people — including a CBS cameraman — were arrested and three other newsmen held for questioning this afternoon after police dispersed a placard demonstration in Cape Town. The protest was organised by pupils from the Manenberg High School, Athlone, and members of the Bonteheuwel Inter-Student Congress (BISCO). Cameraman Wim de Vos is being held at Caledon Square police station an faces charges under the Police Act, police liaison officer for the western Cape, Lt Attie Laubscher, said. He confirmed that another two women and seven men between the ages of 15 and 28 were detained by police in connection with the "illegal gathering".

CBS newsmen Anton van der Merwe and Mike Gavshon, as well as ASSOCIATED PRESS photographer Greg English, were taken in for questioning but later released without charges.

The 10 were arrested soon after police ordered the demonstration to disperse at 1.55pm. De Vos' glasses were reportedly broken during his arrest. The pupils were protesting against the detention of two teachers who have been held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act for over a month.

Foreign Correspondents Voice Security Concerns

MB111723 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1715 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, SAPA — Foreign journalists in South Africa have expressed "deep concern" about attacks on journalists in Crossroads yesterday and police handling of the matter. The Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] issued a statement in Johannesburg tonight calling for the police and government to "thoroughly investigate and promptly report" on the issue. The statement said:

"The Foreign Correspondents Association, after discussions with colleagues who were in Crossroads yesterday, is deeply concerned about the attack on cameraman George D'Arth and soundman Andile Fosi of Independent Television News. The police have attributed the attack to the comrades. According to several members and other journalists who were present, as well as Andile who was with D'Arth, the culprits were actually from the witdoeke. We are concerned that the 'pre-judging' by police of

the assailants, apparently without having questioned Fosi, will hamper the investigation and search for those responsible. We are also concerned about Fosi's allegation of delays in treating D'Arth while a police video crew filmed D'Arth's grave injuries. The FCA is aware of and has reported police denials of these points. However, given the gravity of the wounds to George D'Arth and the possible implications of these issues, the FCA expects the police and the government will thoroughly investigate and promptly report on these concerns."

A spokesman for the police Public Relations Division in Pretoria replied to the statement saying that FCA seemed to think the police were on the side of the "witdoeke." "The police have often denied that they are on anybody's side. We are mainly there to maintain law and order," he said. He declined further comment at this stage, saying an affidavit must be made to a police station and an investigation would be launched into the claims. "When the investigation is complete, then the police will comment — but not through the media," he said.

Police Commissioner Responds

MB112016 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2015 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, tonight denied statements by the Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] that the SAP had "deliberately or inadvertently" delayed giving medical assistance to a television journalist who was critically injured while covering this week's KTC squatter camp unrest in Cape Town. In a statement released here, he said a police video recording unit and a Railways Police casspir had arrived simultaneously at the site where the journalist, Mr George D'Arth, lay bleeding profusely form what appeared to be a head wound after an attack. Mr D'Arth was lying against the door of a house and only his head wounds had been visible at that stage.

Gen Coetzee said a Lieutenant Bester, the officer in command of the casspir, accompanied by Constables Van Wyk and Viviers "immediately rendered such first aid to Mr D'Arth as he was capable of." At the same time, a Warrant Officer van der Walt of the police video unit "commenced filming the scene and the assistance" given to Mr D'Arth. "Constable Viviers removed his vest and used it and his handkerchief to dress Mr D'Arth's wounds."

The statement said Mr D'Arth's assistant, Mr Andile Fosi, who was not at the scene when the SAP units arrived, appeared as police were treating Mr D'Arth and began collecting his damaged video recording equipment.

In the meantime, an ambulance was called to stand by at the Guguletu police station to take Mr D'Arth to hospital on his arrival at the station. The divisional commissioner of police for the Western Province, Brigadier C.A. Swart, accompanied by senior officers, had then arrived at the scene. "Brigadier Swart personally saw to it that there was no undue delay in removing Mr D'Arth to where proper medical assistance could be rendered to him," Gen Coetzee said. "The inaccuracy of the allegation by the FCA that there were undue delays in treating and removing Mr D'Arth is clearly shown by the fact that the whole action was filmed by W/O van der Walt on a video tape that has a maximum of three minutes recording time. It is regretted that the FCA issued a statement containing serious allegations againsnt the South African police without first testing the veracity thereof." Gen Coetzee said the police "strongly denied" the allegations as "devoid of all truth." He said the attack on Mr D'Arth was being "fully investigated."

Durban Rally Focuses Opposition to Security Laws

MB111201 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Durban, June 11, SAPA — The strict new security laws proposed by the government would never succeed in crushing the human spirit which demanded freedom and justice, former PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP, Dr Alex Boraine, said in Durban last night. Addressing a vociferous crowd of about 1600 at an anti-bill crisis committee protest rally in the city hall, Dr Boraine said the repression envisaged by two controversial security bills would only deepen the commitment of those who had been confined in the "chains of racial and economic oppression." The two bills he was referring to, amendments to the Public Safety and Internal Security Acts, have been temporarily blocked by the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament. If passed, the bills will grant police almost unlimited powers in "unrest areas."

Dr Boraine told the enthusiastic crowd, which gave him an ovation, the government had two choices. Either it could come to terms with the "overwhelming reality of freedom rising" and release Nelson Mandela, unban the African National Congress and scrap apartheid to prepare the way for genuine negotiations towards a new South Africa. Or it could continue to suppress, detain and even kill its political opponents. "Tragically, it appears to be on the latter course. Therefore it must accept the responsibility for the devastation that will continue to flow in the wake of the violence of apartheid."

Dr Boraine also said he visited the strife-torn squatter camp of Crossroads, only a few miles from his home, and accused the police of working "hand in glove" with the vigilantes. "A human drama of Tolstoian proportions is being played out on the Cape Flats. Not only is there the destruction of buildings, the raping of a community and the loss of life, but the far-reaching effects of a supposedly neutral police force openly siding with one group against another promised grave consequences for us all."

Other speakers at the rally were Mr Archie Gumede, president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Mewa Ramgobin, executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, and the Reverend Theo Kneifel of St Joseph Scholastic.

House of Assembly To Debate Security Bills

MB111233 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1036 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — Debate on the first of two security bills which were recommitted to the Standing Committee on Law and Order after two of the three houses of parliament

refused to pass them last week starts in the House of Assembly today. According to the order paper, the House of Assembly will first debate the Standing Committee's second report for 30 minutes before the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, moves the second reading of the Public Safety Amendment Bill. It is understood from the party whips concerned that the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] is to give the bill the same total resistance as they did last week and that the second reading debate is expected to take twelve hours in the House of Assembly.

The second report of the Standing Committee on Law and Order was published in parliament this morning and reports that the committee was unable to reach consensus on the Public Safety Amendment Bill and the Internal Security Amendment Bill. The committee recommended that the bills be proceeded with in parliament.

Since the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, is expected to deal personally with the passage of all the stages of the bills in the three houses, it is likely that the Public Safety Amendment Bill will take the rest of the week to pass through parliament. The Internal Security Amendment Bill is not expected to be debated in the three houses until next week. As the majority parties in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates have indicated that they are totally opposed to the desirability of the bills, it is generally expected that they will reject second reading and that the state president will exercise his prerogative to forward the bills to the President's Council for arbitration. It is considered to be virtually impossible for the President's Council to consider the bills before parliament adjourns on June 20.

PFP's Suzman Critical

MB111513 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 11, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, had treated the house with "utter contempt" by refusing to offer arguments why the Public Safety Amendment Bill should be passed, Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton) said today. Speaking in the second reading debate on the bill, she said it made no difference that the bill had been debated before being sent back to the Standing Committee.

Earlier Mr le Grange had said that he would not repeat the arguments he had made when first presenting the bill for second reading because they still applied and he stood by them.

"He has not even bothered to advance the same arguments..it is no excuse to say they still apply," Mrs Suzman said. Her reasons for opposing the bill still applied and she would advance them again and moved that the bill "be read this day six months," the strongest form of parliamentary opposition to proposed legislation. The bill would move South Africa further from the rule of law and due process and was being introduced at a time when the government's reform initiatives, especially the abolition of the pass laws, should be making an impact abroad. This bill would attract world condemnation but the government did not appear to care about world opinion, a "sinking economy and a low rand value." "All the government cares about is staying in power and retaining its position of domination."

Mrs. Suzman said the PFP could not support the principle of detention without trial and hoped that the same attitude would prevail in other houses. If the bill became law it would make 180 day detention without trial a permanent part of the country's legislation. It also gave the minister the right to delegate "wide powers to junior officers" without any control on the abuse of such powers. The "emergency powers" were being sought to prevent violence and unrest but would in fact exacerbate the situation. It would also make it more difficult to find political solutions because of the heightened tensions between the seucrity forces and the communities. "Only a political solution can bring about peace and stability," she said.

Le Grange Withdraws Amendments

MB111414 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 11, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has reintroduced the Public Safety Amendment Bill for second reading but withdrawn his amendments. The minister had submitted amendments, some of them similar to those of Mrs Helen Suzman and other PFP [Progressive Federal Party] members, when the bill was submitted for second reading the first time.

Introducing the second reading today he said the bill had already been approved by the House of Assembly on June 4, but was referred back to the Standing Committee on Law and Order after rejection by the House of Delegates and House of Representatives. "The Standing Committee considered the bill but could not reach consensus. The circumstances leading up to the drafting of the legislation and the motivation for the bill is in the speech delivered (by him) on June 2 in the assembly and tabled in the other houses. That speech was recorded in Hansard and it would be mere duplication to repeat it. It stand by it, with this one reservation that I withdraw the amendments under my name of the order paper. The bill will have to be reconsidered in its unamended form," Mr Le Grange said.

PFP To Call For Le Grange's Resignation

MB111411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1409 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 11, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] caucus had decided to take the step "formally and publicly in the forum of parliament" to call on the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, to resign, the caucus chairman, Mr Ray Swart, said today. In the House of Assembly a little earlier, he gave notice he would move a motion tomorrow that "this house had no confidence in the minister of law and order and he should resign." His notice was received with loud "hear, hear" calls from his party colleagues and calls of "boo" from the government benches.

In a statment in Cape Town, Mr Swart said the PFP caucus had met today "and considered the handling by Mr Le Grange of the police since the present cycle of violence, commenced with police action in September 1984." The minister had "proved himself incompetent, arrogant and callous by virtue of the following:

— "The minister had caused the police to be seen not as protectors of life and property, but as provocateurs and instruments of violence;
— "Suspicion of, and hostility to, the police has risen to a critical, if not irreversible level;
— "The minister has failed to institute an effective system for monitoring police action;
— "The minister has refused country-wide appeals for the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into police action;
— "The minister had failed to contain unrest-related deaths from violence which to date approach the appalling figure of nearly 1,000;
— "The minister had failed to address the root cause of the violence, as found by several judicial commissions of inquiry — namely the depressed social, housing, educational, health and political circumstances of black communities; and
— "The minister is persisting with legislation providing for police powers which are abhorrent to the vast majority of South Africans."

Mr Swart said the culmination had been, as reported in today's press, a message broadcast to the police in the KTC squatter camp by Mr le Grange, in which he congratulated them on their good work and told them: Keep it up. I will answer all questions at the top. "This must been seen against the background of daily, widespread and apparently well-founded allegations of police inaction, if not partisanship, in group versus group confrontations, and the minister's continuing refusal to have these allegations investigated," Mr Swart said. "Instead, in his message which is staggering in its insensitivity, he has unilaterally prejudged the issue and encouraged the police to continue as before. The caucus of the PFP has accordingly unanimously taken the ultimate step, formally and publicly in the forum of parliament, of calling on Minister le Grange to resign," he said.

Police Report Petrol Bombings in Cape Town

MB120933 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria has confirmed that petrol bombs were thrown at buildings and a motor vehicle in four separate incidents in white suburbs in the Cape Peninsula last night. The damage to a vehicle which was attacked by a group of coloured in Ashley Street, Mowbray, totals about 1,000 rands. A group of blacks hurled a petrol bomb at a branch of a the OK Bazaars in the centre of Cape Town. In two other incidents in Mowbray a clothing store and a block of flats were petrol-bombed. No casualties were reported, and there were no arrests.

OFS, Cape Police Not To Permit 'Intimidation'

MB111206 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Divisional Commissions of Police in the northern Cape and Orange Free State say that they would not allow law abiding citizens to be intimidated not to go to work on 16 June. Brigadier James de Beer has said in Kimberley, he would like to call on all people to go to work as usual on Monday. In Bloemfontein, Brigadier A.P. van Zyl has said it is everyone's right to go to work and earn money and the police will be patroling in townships to protect people from intimidation.

Police Probing Murder of Alexandra Student Leader

MB111128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1040 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 11, SAPA — Police are investigating the shooting of Alexandra Student Congress president Mr Mahlomola Mabizela, a Police Public Relations Directorate spokesmam said in Pretoria today. Mr Mabizela, who was also a member of the Alexandra Action Committee, was killed by unknown gunmen at 8.10pm on Monday. Mr Mabizela was hit when the men opened fire on a local youth group meeting in the "Cuba" section of the township. He was taken to the Alexandra Clinic with a bullet wound in the stomach, where he was certified dead. Police do not know who shot him, but rival youth groups were blamed and violent clashes erupted between the groups. No serious unrest was reported in the township today, however.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 11 June

MB111814 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1813 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 11, SAPA — The following is the SAP 7pm unrest situation report:

"At New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, shots were fired at an SAP roadblock. The SAP answered by firing shotguns, possibly wounding a man. A home-made 9 mm pistol was confiscated.
"In another incident shots were fired at SAP guards at the home of a policeman.
"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, the partly-burnt body of a man was found.
"At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, the SAP fired shotguns at a man with a petrol-bomb. The man fled and in the ensuing chase a man with a revolver appeared and fired shots at the SAP. Another man appeared and also fired shots at the police. In the chase, two other men also fired shots at the SAP. In all these incidents police answered with pistol and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported.
"At Guguletu, KTC squatter camp and Nyanga, the SAP had to intervene on several occasions during faction fights. Mobs were dispersed on several occasions with tearsmoke and in some instances with birdshot. Shotgun fire was used to disperse mobs when huts were set alight.
"At the KTC camp, shots were fired at the SAP on two occasions.

"At Cape Town, on the corner of Adderley and Castle Streets, the SAP dispersed a mob with quirts after it had gathered illegally. Seven coloured men, two coloured women and one white man were arrested.
"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, there were four incidents in which drivers were robbed of their vehicles.
"At KaNyamazane, near Pienaarstrust in the eastern Transvaal a lorry was extensively damaged when it was set alight.
"At Mohlakeng, near Randfontein, a councillors's home was petrol-bombed.
"At Everton, near Vanderbijlpark, a man was slightly injured when a vehicle was stoned.
"At Northdale, an Indian residential area near Pietermaritzburg, three Indian men were arrested when they wrote slogans on the walls of the Heather Secondary School.
"At Kwezi, near Hanover, a mob was dispersed with tearsmoke when they gathered illegally.
"At Daveyton, near Benoni, a man was arrested when a driver was robbed of the vehicle he was travelling in.
"At Knysna, in a white residential area, 12 black women and 15 black men were arrested when they gathered illegally in front of the police station.
"At Tembisa, near Kempton Park, a mob was dispersed with a round of pistol fire when an SAP vehicle was stoned.
"A similar incident happened at Exolweni, near Hofmeyer, when gunfire was used to disperse a mob."
"In Soweto (PE), [Port Elizabeth] a shot was fired at a police vehicle. A white sergeant was slightly injured.
"In the coloured residential area near Grahamstown, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.
"At Veeplaas, near PE, two shots were fired at an SAP vehicle. No one was injured.
"At Deveyton, near Benoni, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.
"At Kagiso, on the west Rand, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.
"At New Village, near Barberton, a private home was extensively damaged in a petrol bomb attack.
"At KTC camp in the WP [western province], police discovered five injured men. They had all been shot. The body of a man was also found. Another three injured men were found, two of them with bullet wounds. Six huts and a private vehicle were burned during fighting between rival factions. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke. In the same area, a number of shots were fired at police vehicles. No one was injured. Police shot and fatally wounded a man carrying a firearm.
"In Guguletu, police discovered the body of a man. In Cape Town, a shop and a private vehicle were slightly damaged in petrol bomb attacks."